

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies**

**Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council**

An Attack on Einstein Concepts in Physics

Where Are the Comedies? Theater Men Ask

Exempting Workers' Output From Inspection—II

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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An Attack on Einstein Concepts in Physics

AGAINST REACTIONARY EINSTEINISM IN PHYSICS. (By A. A. Maximov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Krasny flot, June 13, p. 3. 3500 words. Condensed text:) ... The denial of the objectivity of matter, of movement and of nature, the denial of the objectivity of truth and of knowledge, together with relativism, form the basis of many bourgeois physicists' ideas. Included is the author of the so-called theory of relativity, A. Einstein. For a long time he has advanced the idealistic point of view in his numerous works. Let us first discuss the general views of this herald of relativism in contemporary physics.

Einstein is a physicist whom the bourgeois press has advertised for his attacks on materialism over the years, and for propagating ideas which undermine a scientific world view and ideologically emasculate science. Einstein is one of those bourgeois scientists of whom it cannot be said that they have not read the philosophical classics of Marxism-Leninism. Taking as an example Engels' work "Dialectics of Nature," the manuscript of which was kept hidden many years by the German right-wing socialists, we see that Einstein had an opportunity to acquaint himself with this manuscript before its publication in the U.S.S.R. Moreover, because of agreement between E. Bernstein and Einstein, this manuscript did not see the light until the Bolshevik party ended the criminal concealment of the unpublished heritage of Marx and Engels.

Bernstein sent the manuscript of Engels' "Dialectics of Nature" to Einstein for his comments. Einstein stated that he considered the manuscript "out of date," that the content "presents no particular interest either from the point of view of contemporary physics or from the point of view of the history of physics."

Thus, Einstein's idealistic babblings not only have contributed to lack of knowledge about contemporary scientific materialist philosophy—the only advanced scientific world view—but also represent active opposition to this philosophy.

Mach's reactionary philosophy, which denies the existence of an objective world outside human consciousness, had a decisive influence on Einstein's world outlook. ...

In the magazine Amerika, published by Acheson's department for circulation in the U.S.S.R., there appeared in a series of three installments a book, "The Universe and Dr. Einstein," by a certain American dollar scribbler, Barnett. These articles claim that "the universe is merely a construct of the human consciousness." To all this harmful babbling Einstein attached a preface stating in a scientific manner that Barnett's babbling is a "valuable contribution to popular scientific literature," that his daubing allegedly "gives a correct picture of our present-day knowledge in the realm of physics." ...

Einstein's philosophical ideas also permeate his so-called theory of relativity. He treats space, time, motion, mass, energy and the method of measuring physical quantities from the idealistic point of view. In all these questions Einstein departs from the materialistic line of Lobachevsky and the materialist physicists of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Three-quarters of a century before Einstein, Lobachevsky laid the foundations for the materialistic interpretation of the problem of space in geometry. In the middle of the 19th century Marxism developed a consistent materialistic teaching on matter and motion, space and time, which supplanted the metaphysics of Newton and the 19th century natural-historical materialists.

Einstein has brought physics into the morass of idealism. In denying the existence of objective reality outside of ourselves and known to us, Einstein denies also the objectivity of space, time and motion. He asserts that space is an "obscure" word, "by which, if we are honest with ourselves, we mean nothing."...

Subjectivism is extended by Einstein not only to the concepts of space and time but to all the other categories of physics. Thus, the concept of energy is treated by Einstein and his followers as something dependent on the arbitrary selection of a system of coordinates. ...

Einstein's views on space, time, simultaneity, motion, energy, etc. contradict the bases of natural science and the existing data which physics has at its disposal. Natural science increasingly confirms the correctness of the principles of dialectical materialism. Dialectical materialism proves the objectivity of space, time and motion as forms of the existence of matter. "Movement is a form of the existence of matter," wrote Engels in "Anti-Dühring" (1948 edition, page 56)...

The physicists of the 19th and early 20th centuries did not rise above metaphysical materialism and could not solve problems which demanded a dialectical-materialistic solution. The camp of idealism made use of this fact and via Einstein, Born and Heisenberg began to direct the development of physics into the cul-de-sac of idealism. There is only one way out of this cul-de-sac back to the path of science's unlimited development—the change-over by scientists to the creative application of dialectical materialism to problems posed by the development of science. The solution of this problem is made more difficult, however, by the fact that abroad idealistic ideas in physics have been widely disseminated and have themselves penetrated the theories of physics. Idealistic treatment of the contemporary problems of physics has also penetrated into scientific literature in our country. ...

Let us take an author of native origin, Ya. I. Frenkel, who in his time openly stated the following: "If you ask me whether kinetic energy, that is, a quantity measured by the product $1/2 MV^2$ actually exists, I reply that because you have invented it, it exists—just as musical and literary works, which are the product of human creation, exist. It is an auxiliary concept which you use to describe motion."

It is not difficult to be convinced that Frenkel's idealistic treatment of energy is organically connected with Einstein's treatment of the relativity theory. In Frenkel's course on electrodynamics we read: "3. Einstein's Principle of Relativity. It is perfectly clear that motion is a relative concept, that is, that the motion of any bodies or the extension of any action can be defined only in relation to a certain system of coordinates which, in a perfectly arbitrary manner, is considered to be 'at rest.' Therefore all the quantities characterizing motion—speed, acceleration, etc.—are variants, that is they depend on the selection of such a system of coordinates."

A similar idealistic definition of motion as something conditioned by the arbitrary selection of a system of coordinates and established by means of measurements is to be found in Prof. S. E. Khaikin's book "What Are the Forces of Inertia?" and in his course on mechanics. The same is also found in the physics course edited by Academician Papaleksi, particularly in the section written by Prof. S. M. Rytov.

The works of Einstein himself and also the lectures and works of Academician L. I. Mandelshtam, one of the most prominent propagandists of Einstein's views, serve as the source of these antiscientific, idealistic views of motion. In Mandelshtam's lectures on Einstein's theory of relativity given at Moscow University and published in the Academy of Sciences Publishing House in 1950 by Prof. Rytov, we find an encyclopedia of Einsteinist views on motion, energy, mass and the other concepts of physics. ...

In his lectures on the theory of relativity Mandelshtam ignores everything contributed to the problem of space, time, motion, etc. before Einstein. For him a true scientific approach to these problems begins with Einstein's application of the Machist treatment. What Galileo, Newton, the French materialists, Feuerbach and Lobachevsky contributed to these problems does not exist for him. Finally, dialectical materialism, the summit and at the same time the newest stage in the development of philosophy—differing qualitatively from the foregoing stages—does not exist for Mandelshtam. For Academician Mandelshtam all the ideas preceding Einstein are "naive," "classical" and, as the Machists distortedly express it, "vague" treatments. Real science and real scientists, accord-

ing to Mandelshtam, arose with the appearance of "relativism" and "relativists." Rejecting the idea of reality existing outside us and independent of us, Mandelshtam sees the task of science as the development of a defined language and defined formulae for scientists' work. He writes: "I can select a language in which phenomena in one system could be described just as in another system." In another place we read: "The principle of relativity does not state that in any language everything will be identical. It states only that it is always possible to select an appropriate language. Therefore we must select a language so that the standard measured from one system to another system would be the same."

Thus, according to Mandelshtam, it is not actual reality which is the object of the science of physics, but the defining of concepts and the formulae for using them, the expressing of the results in mathematical formulae and the ensuring of logical precision. Such are the problems of the theoretical physicists according to an apologist of Einstein's theory of relativity. ...

To our great regret, these idealistic distortions have occurred quite recently in the teaching of physics and chemistry at the Moscow State University; lectures of this type have been published by the Academy of Sciences Publishing House and others. Finally there are Soviet journals which boast this kind of propagation of Machism (see, for example, the laudatory review on the fifth volume of Mandelshtam's works in the journal "Successes of the Physical Sciences," Vol. 45, Part I, September, 1951).

Thus, Einstein's theory of relativity undoubtedly propagates antiscientific views on fundamental problems of present-day physics and of science in general. Einstein's views have led physics not forward but backward both as regards the theory of knowledge and the scientific method. Many physicists are

already realizing that Einstein's theory of relativity is a cul-de-sac for contemporary physics. Nevertheless, Einstein's theory of relativity is still in vogue among physicists. The reasons for this follow.

The chief reason is that many physicists connect with Einstein's relativity theory regularities which are of great significance in contemporary atomic physics—expressed by the so-called Lorentz transformations and the interrelation of mass and energy. These regularities, however, are falsely ascribed to the theory of relativity; they were discovered before Einstein formulated his theory. The materialist physicist Lorentz discovered the "Lorentz transformations," while the relation of mass and energy was brought out in connection with the calculation of the mass of light based on the pressure of light, discovered by the great Russian physicist, P. N. Lebedev, in 1889. Einstein distorted the materialistic content of these regularities and gave them an idealistic interpretation.

Soviet physicists have attained immense achievements. They are successfully fulfilling J. V. Stalin's instruction, given in 1946, "not only to catch up with but also to surpass in the near future the achievements of science beyond the borders of our country." In our physics, however, the theoretical side lags behind empirical achievements. To overcome this backwardness it is necessary to interpret and develop theoretically the data of modern physics on the basis of dialectical materialism and to lead the development of physics from the theoretical phase.

This problem still remains unsolved. Its solution is being hampered by an uncritical attitude toward the products of reactionary bourgeois world outlook, an insufficient adjustment to the treatment of physics' theoretical problems among our physicists. Bold, creative work by our physicists in contemporary physical and chemical science is needed.

Where Are the Comedies? Theater Men Ask

FOR COMEDY! (A symposium by N. Pogodin, P. Olenov, M. Nikonov, A. Khodzhayev, Al. Popov, I. Ilyinsky, A. Lobanov, O. Androvskaya, S. Giatsintova, P. Plyatt, A. Goncharov, S. Mikhalkov and K. Simonov. *Teatr*, No. 5, May [published in June], pp. 3-29. 18,000 words. Excerpts:) **M. Nikonov.**—In February the Theater of Satire produced a program at the Central Clubhouse of Workers of the Arts. We asked the writer K., author of several popular comedies which had enjoyed very successful runs at our theater and other theaters to deliver the introductory speech. He flatly refused.

"Why, I'm not writing comedies now and I have no plans to write any in the near future!" he exclaimed.

One might have thought he had once engaged in some nefarious activity and that we were tactless even to remind him of it.

Our theater waited three years for a comedy from the pens of playwrights N. Erdman and M. Volpin. The authors put off the deadline many times. The final deadline came at last and the playwrights appeared. They strode past the offices of the manager, the chief director and the play editor, and proceeded to the bookkeeper's office. There they returned the advance they had accepted three years before, and left.

The same thing happened in the case of A. Surov. The theater patiently waited for a play from him and in the end he turned in the advance instead of a manuscript. But Surov did not even come to the theater—he returned the money by check. ...

A. Sofronov began his theater career with two good modern comedies; he burned his fingers on the third and now he has stopped writing comedies altogether. L. Leonov has also given up comedy since the failure of his "The Golden Coach." Ilya Ehrenburg wrote the skit "The Lion on the Square" but he has not written anything else in this genre since the unsuccessful production of that play by the Kamerny Theater. B. Romashov, A. Faiko and V. Shvarkin stopped writing comedies a long, long time ago. The list could be prolonged. Nobody is opposed to the comedy genre; everyone is in favor of comedy, everyone thinks that the stage should ridicule vices, that the theater should expose baseness, fawning, bureaucracy and hypocrisy—in a word, all the vestiges of capitalism in people's minds. But hardly do matters begin to approach actual production when every kind of

doubt and misgiving sets in—and not just among the "play-it-safe" people in the Committee on Affairs of the Arts and among the theater critics, but among the very persons who create the comedies: the writers, directors, actors and producers.

One has to repeat over and over that Russia is the land of high comedy, that it was here, in Moscow and Petersburg, that the immortal comedies of Gogol, Griboyedov, Ostrovsky, Shchedrin, Leo Tolstoi and Chekhov made their appearance. The leading writers of their time wrote comedies. The great Russian artists of the pen considered it an honor to turn out comedies. And the theaters considered it an honor to produce them and to help and interpret the writers of comedies. With all due respect to young authors just beginning to write and to the playwrights of "the small forms," one must say there will be no comedy unless leading Soviet writers concern themselves with writing in this genre. How can one persuade these writers to follow the examples of their great predecessors and to enrich their country's literature and theater?!

The young playwright L. Zorin wrote a satirical comedy, "Frank Conversation," for us [the Theater of Satire]. This is a play exposing ignorance and careerism. The play is crude and unpolished in many respects. Instead of trying to help the dramatist to work out a presentable play, the theater, frightened by the sharpness of the conflict portrayed in his draft, rejected it. Every effort should have been made to inspire the author in revising his play. Instead, we remembered how some of our funny and pointed plays had been blasted by the critics, and we quite offhandedly condemned the draft of Zorin's comedy and did not try to work with him. Some of the theater officials even hastened to brand the as yet unfinished play "wrong." The theater left the author to his own devices and it was at fault.

Kuprianov, director of a large factory, and Lapin, chief engineer of the factory, go to Moscow to persuade the ministry to transfer some important machinery from a neighboring factory. In Moscow Kuprianov is appointed Minister. Now he looks upon the factory's request in a different light: as head of the ministry he realizes how incorrect the request was to strengthen one factory by weakening another. Kuprianov the director

learns the lesson of the state's over-all interests from Kuprianov the Minister. It now devolves upon him to fight the limited, narrow, local-interest attitude of Engineer Lapin and of Babchenko, director of a related factory. He succeeds in doing so and in showing the "local-interest" officials the proper way to go about fighting for plan fulfillment. This was the plot of the play "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears," as first drafted by A. Galich and G. Munblit.

This play was written four years ago and the problem it dealt with was timely; perhaps it is less so today, but the story is still pointed. It was important to show as clearly as possible that in this conflict the new, communist attitude wins out. Instead of this, the Committee on Affairs of the Arts, the Repertoire Committee, the theater and the authors began to "tone down" the sharpness of the problem presented. "How could Kuprianov, who lacked understanding of such a thing, be appointed Minister?" They began revising. Now Kuprianov understood everything. Babchenko also understood. And the other characters had their eyes opened almost before they began to err. Everything sharp and satirical was deleted from the play. In the end everyone was a fine Soviet citizen. And the play said nothing. The characters were the same when the curtain fell as they had been when it rose. There was no movement, no sting. The negative characters had been made positive, and the heroes, who had no one to struggle against and with whom everyone would agree even before the curtain went up, were like Don Quixotes fighting windmills. The play which finally resulted, "The Situation Compels," was amorphous of form and empty of ideas.

If herring is soaked for a long time before it is served it loses not only its salty flavor but any flavor at all. It ceases to be salty and is not worth putting on the table; such a dish would arouse only bewilderment. It becomes inedible.

The appearance of plays such as I have named is the result of the theater's lack of adherence to principle. And not only the theater's. The authors should not consent to rewrite a play in defiance of their conscience and inner convictions.

One might add that sometimes there is an "inner repertoire committee" of which theater people speak [the repertoire committee passes on choice of plays; the reference here is to the inner censor in the minds of the playwrights, producers, actors, etc.—Trans.]; the "inner repertoire committee" prevents the playwright from creating sharp, polemical characters. This process is particularly noticeable when the theater begins work on an old classic after having produced a modern play. This was the case with Caradjale's "The Lost Letter" at our theater. The actors suddenly ceased to believe in themselves. They tried to tone down parts, to cut away pointed edges, and they showed a fear of sharp portrayal of the characters. This sort of thing is particularly apparent in the work of young actors. Where does this fear come from among actors of the Soviet theater, the boldest and most advanced in the world?! Directors and drama critics must encourage bold, vivid, sharp acting and not caution and uncertainty. The actors, following the behests of Shchepkin and Stanislavsky, must not tone down but bring out the playwright's point, making use of all the effects the stage can provide.

But sometimes the playwright's intent remains only intent. Comedy only in form and not vividly embodied in characters and action, the play, when it is staged, has a blunted, dulled, lost point. The play is unpolished, the characters not worked out, the staging ill defined. The dialogue is heavy, boring and not in character. The stage directions are literary and impossible to act. And the playwright thinks everything is fine. He grows nervous: they don't understand him, they want to misrepresent him. But I think no theater would want to misrepresent a good play. The playwright should pay more heed to the theater's advice, as Chekhov and Gorky heeded the actors and reckoned with what Chekhov called "stage conditions" and Gorky called the "discipline" that "teaches one to value words highly."

Many bitter, justifiably bitter comments have been made about the Committee on Affairs of the Arts. By no means do I wish to defend the members of the committee against justified accusations. But there are also unjust accusations. If an author's play is accepted, the committee is good; if it is not accepted, it is bad. And how many times have the members of

the committee proved to be right in returning an inadequate play to an author and forbidding the theater to waste funds and effort on a still imperfect, raw script. It is not difficult to arm oneself beforehand with distrust of everything that will be said about the play. It is much more difficult and more useful to put aside undesirable touchiness and try to understand what is wanted of you, what rewriting is needed, what "stage conditions" (the first and indispensable condition is faithfulness to life) are not observed in the play.

"Taimyr Calling" was performed 300 times in three years, "Wedding With a Dowry" 200 times in two years. "The Bridegroom" is often performed. These are comedies about our contemporaries, about Soviet people. Plays on present-day subjects determine the success of a theater's work. This is the "main line of attack;" this is what assures the theater's vitality and development. Why do these plays win the audience's favor? Primarily because the heroes of these plays are not comic masks, but living, authentic characters. Pokhlebkina, Kurochkin, Avdei, Olga, Dyuzhikov, Kirpichnikov, Uari, Zaurbek, Madinat are living people; you believe in them. Actors love these roles. Some of these characters' lines become bywords and return to life, from which they were taken. But this is not enough for us. Of course it is not enough for such a rich, varied, seething life as ours! How many heroes of unwritten plays languish at the doors of our theaters! Such great comic actors as Khenkin, Pol, Slonova, Menglet, Peltser, Lepko and Dorofeyev do not appear often on the stage and rarely play new roles. But comedy is a weapon, a precious and effective weapon. One must take good care of weapons; they must not be allowed to rust. They must be perfected. And they must strike at our enemies! Just think that in recent years there has not been one great satirical comedy about our foreign enemies, about those who plan to subjugate the world with cholera germs.

The Party has presented us with a lofty and honorable task—to help root out the old and strengthen the new through theater, comedy and satire. But no one assumes that the theater alone can carry out this task, without writers, critics and substantial support from the public.

It is late at night. The performance is over. The applause has died down. Audience and actors have left. We sit in the director's office—a handful of persons: producers, directors and a number of the theater's leading actors.

Into the wee hours of the morning we talk about the plans for the theater's coming work, about our future billboard listings. What prevents us from creating vivid, living, provocative, varied productions? Authors? They are few in number, but they do exist! Our theater is 30 years old; nine-tenths of its productions have been devoted to contemporary themes. The public comes to our theater and likes it. There are actors and directors. The shortcomings spoken of in this article can be eliminated in the end. Soviet people love humor and laughter and they know its power. What is the greatest obstacle? Obviously, ourselves. It is our lack of decisiveness, boldness, resolution. In many respects we are our own hindrance. Here you have a subject for a new comedy—man as his own hindrance.

Laughter cannot be gentle, inoffensive, with no object of ridicule. It would be meaningless. It is necessary to ridicule; and we should ridicule those who keep us from attacking people who should be attacked. For the main thing in laughter is this power, the advantage of the person laughing over the one laughed at—even when the person who is laughing is looking in the mirror at himself. Don't complain of the mirror if your face is ugly. Thus begins one of the greatest Russian comedies.

Al. Popov.—The theory of "conflictless" dramaturgy has done great harm to our playwrights' work and has had a pernicious effect on development of their craftsmanship, particularly in Soviet comedy of recent years. The concrete form commonly taken by this harmful theory is the playwright's fear of creating genuinely funny, satirical characters, portraying the alien and dying elements that should be ridiculed from the standpoint of our epoch and our advanced socialist outlook. Our comedy has not creatively employed the tradition of Gogol and Saltykov-Shchedrin, the tradition of progressive Russian satire, nor developed it on the new ideological basis, the basis of the new socialist life.

A second and no less important defect of many of our comedies is the fact that the playwrights do not know how to present

living, vital heroes to contrast with the negative, satirized characters. The heroes of many comedies appear stilted, lifeless and dull. They talk in general abstractions, without real emotion, about what they are fighting for and championing; they mention and refer to true thoughts, but do not "give rise to them" from the very nature of their character. ...

Some playwrights and directors still hold the conviction that the reason why our comedy has not developed is that, supposedly, we have not made good use of the devices of West European comedy; we do not carefully study "the nature of the comic" from the models of the Italian *comedia dell'arte*, Goldoni and French comedy. Some people refer our playwrights to these models. This advice is helpful only when the purpose is to master the old culture critically, not to find a mechanical technique for creating comedy. One should never forget that our Soviet reality does not fit into and cannot be forced into a Procrustean bed of old theater canons which arose out of another historical environment, different social relationships and another life and art. It is immeasurably more important and fruitful for our playwrights to study the nature of realistic Russian national comedy, which has always regarded foreign formal standards and devices as alien and has always held irreproachable faithfulness to living truth as its law. We are speaking, naturally, of creative application of the tradition of Russian realistic comedy and not of mechanical imitation. ...

When a Soviet playwright does not proceed from living reality and the typical conflicts of our times, but depends on the old canons of comedy, he is obliged to resort to artificial, false devices for isolating the heroes of Soviet plays from their everyday surroundings, from their work and efforts. The action of such comedies takes place at a resort, in a coach of a Moscow-Vladivostok express train, or the like. In other words, the playwright especially contrives "isolation wards," relatively speaking, to cut his characters off from the atmosphere of the efforts, work and everyday life of Soviet people.

Finally, I would like to object to misunderstanding of the nature of comic conflict and clumsy presentation of it. We frequently find plot conflict substituted for basic dramatic conflict, for presentation of sharp and irreconcilable conflict in the characters' outlook or nature, or for the fierce clash between the backward and the advanced in Soviet people. This is wrong. ... Naturally, it is not a question of weakening the comedy's plot, but of the need to express the conflict more profoundly than in a superficial pattern of struggle, the need to make the play a realistic comedy of character in the highest sense of the term. ...

Igor Ilyinsky.—"All this is exaggerated. It doesn't happen like this in life. Well, and it's embarrassing. It portrays what seems to be an important comrade—and in such a light—We don't have people like this. It's not natural, it's not like life, it's false! It must be revised, toned down, made more poetic, rounded out—"

How many times have we heard these words or others like them! How many talented plays have they kept off the boards! How many bold portraits have they turned into colorless, inexpressive daubs! But this pronunciamento was not born yesterday; it belongs to the "Glavnachpups" [a term coined by Mayakovsky to ridicule the portmanteau-word abbreviations of long, sometimes senseless titles of office]—to Pobedonosikov, the comic hero of Mayakovsky's satirical play "The Bath," and was first uttered 22 years ago. Pobedonosikov sees himself portrayed on the stage and insists that the character is unreal. I have hardly written two or three words and here is the bite of Mayakovsky's satire turned on our day, striking at today's negative things with as much force as in his lifetime.

I would hardly err if I said that all of Mayakovsky's satirical writings (or almost all) "work in our time," too, along with his inspiring positive characters. I had occasion to verify this recently when I played Pobedonosikov in a radio version of "The Bath." While working on the role, I, along with the comrades who worked with me on the production, felt the striking force and effectiveness of every word in the comedy, the realistic authenticity of the character delineated by Mayakovsky in the satirical tradition of Saltykov-Shchedrin. Mayakovsky is merciless and thorough in his criticism of aspects of the life of his day. His bureaucrat is not just a bureaucrat, but a boor, a leech on the body of the state, a fervent lickspittle, a smug fool,

a corrupt person. How could he not cry: "Unnatural!" "Not lifelike!" etc. And such expressions were heard when we were rehearsing "The Bath;" there were those of little faith among us who were afraid that our performance might seem too dark a picture. As usual, the audience (in this case the listeners) proved more farsighted and intelligent than it is generally thought to be. They understood the characters of the play as the author conceived them, that is, as collective characters; they understood that the poet's fervor came from his passionate desire to strike as hard as possible at everything that hinders our growth. The satirist, in the words of Saltykov-Shchedrin, "is always something of a fanatic in his views, and hence toleration is least of all in character in him."

"The Bath" evoked many [favorable] comments—some of them are read before the microphone now in introducing repeat broadcasts. They all testify to the fact that our people appreciate the purpose of satire, that they are capable of drawing the necessary conclusions from it for their own life and work.

Thus the old play "The Bath" has proved to be young in our day. Moreover, recalling the time when the play was written, we participants in the radio performance were amazed at the fact that many lines in "The Bath" sound more pointed today and hit their mark more accurately now than they did 20 years ago. Mayakovsky looked into the future. It is not without reason that "The Bath" ends with the famous lines spoken by Pobedonosikov: "And the play and you and the author—what did you mean to say by all this? That I and the likes of me are not necessary to communism?"

Yes, as far back as 1930 Mayakovsky denounced those who "are unnecessary to communism," and that is why his play lives today and will not die until relapses of bureaucracy, conservatism, servility, obsequiousness, banality and narrow-mindedness disappear from our society; until it is no longer a problem to obtain an appointment to see an official; until there are no more journalists whistling like Mementalnikov: "Eche-lentsa, give me orders!" or directors who are ready at the first suggestion to make "desired revision" in a play "in the form of cheerful and graceful insertions" ("The Bath"). ...

I keep wondering: How did this fear of frank speech, of impartial criticism, arise in our art? We have become used to blaming all our troubles on the Committee on Affairs of the Arts and its members and staff, and now we are tempted to do so again. But I suggest that the trouble lies not only with the committee. Who is it that is interested in not having present-day Pobedonosikovs on our stage, if not the Pobedonosikovs themselves? It is they who are first to wail: "unnatural, not lifelike, they don't resemble anyone!" It is they who categorically demand: "tone down, make it more poetic, round it out!"—precisely like their prototype, Pobedonosikov of "The Bath." How can one not again recall Mayakovsky here and his poem "The Pillar," with these lines which seem to have been written today:

Why, this
Is subversive,
It's destructive—
Criticism
Should be
Used carefully.
But these people
Criticize
Without regard
For authority
Or rank or length of service
Or position.
Criticism
From below—
That's poison.
From above—
That's medicine.
Well, can one
Permit
The lower ranks,
Everyone,
To take
To criticizing?!

Has not blind reasoning of this kind drained the life out of

our dramaturgy, deprived it of truth and sting, taken away its sacred right "to laugh at everything that shames the true beauty of man" (Gogol)?

The results have not been slow in showing, not only in our dramaturgy, but also in acting. The artist must be bold; but our dramaturgy and more especially our comedy do not cultivate this quality in actors. Toothless and insipid acting is as prevalent today as toothless comedies. And even the classics of satire sometimes lose their bite in their present-day productions. Thus sometimes the character of Gorodnichy in "The Inspector General" is humanized and toned down; Griboyedov's Famusov becomes good-natured; the representatives of Ostrovsky's "realm of darkness" become noble and "individually" honorable, while the plays of Sukhovo-Kobylin, for example, or the sharply satirical "Death of Pazukhin" have almost entirely disappeared from our repertoire.

It is time we put an end to all this spiritless, toothless art! It is time we realized that direct and principled criticism is not slander or libel—it is merely necessary (again quoting Shchedrin, that unsurpassed master of Russian satire) for the satirical character, the satirical comedy as a whole to make the spectator "feel the ideal which its creator holds." The audience must realize what kind of advanced Soviet official the playwright wants when he expresses today's Pobedonosikovs, Mesalliansovs and Optimistenos. It is also necessary that the very point of satiric portrayal not exaggerate the actual proportions of our life, in which negative phenomena, however dangerous, nevertheless represent only a small part.

When the Party press criticized A. Sofronov for defects in his play "Beketov's Career," the playwright was told not that the theme was wrong—why not laugh at careerism, if careerists, though masked and disguised, are found in life?—but that the villain in the play was given a more vigorous and richer characterization than good Soviet people, that these people, by contrast with Beketov, seemed limited in the play, pale of spirit, incapable of recognizing a slanderer and careerist, and

this distorted the actual relation of forces. What did A. Sofronov do? He rewrote the play and brought it to us at the Maly Theater; but it could not be produced because the author, instead of strengthening the positive characters, took away the "negative" theme and the play no longer had conflict; the play had nothing to say. It seems to me that Sofronov drew an incorrect conclusion from the criticism, since no one has ever forbidden our literature to scourge our shortcomings if they exist in life and hinder our great cause. Pravda recently pointed this out in connection with the centenary of Gogol's death, exclaiming: "We need Gogols and Shchedrins!" ...

The satirist has nothing to fear if he knows what he is fighting for, what he is seeking, what idea he is championing. It is up to the playwrights, the masters of Soviet comedy. The bolder their work, the better for art and for life.

O. Androvskaya.— ... Unfortunately, good contemporary comedies are extremely rare; to be more exact, they practically do not exist. It is characteristic that when a classical comedy is produced by our theaters—a play by Ostrovsky, Shakespeare or Molière—the audience seizes intently and greedily upon everything in it that might be linked in the slightest degree with our life, with the impressions of a man of our times. When I act in such a play I am always happy if I feel that I have made the spectator "smile." Then I know that tomorrow he will go to work more cheerful, more sure of himself, and will long remember the performance as something good and joyful which he has experienced.

It is characteristic that of the entire Moscow Art Theater repertoire it is a comedy—"School for Scandal"—that has had the longest run. And it is always well attended. This one fact testifies to our audience's lively interest in comedy. But this same fact serves as a bitter reproach to the theater and the playwrights for the lack of contemporary Soviet comedies in the Moscow Art Theater repertoire. It is strange and sad to me, a comedienne, to think that up to now I have not acted one role in a Soviet comedy. But I still dream of it and wait impatiently!

Exempting Workers' Output From Inspection—II

[On June 15 Trud printed an article by Alexander Chutkikh, leader of the campaign for high-quality output, attacking a practice of placing outstanding workers in a special category exempting their output from inspection. Under this honor system workers who have maintained a consistently high standard of quality are provided with a stamp to label their output as inspection-exempt. In the issues of June 20, June 28, July 2 and July 5 Trud devoted a total of 17 columns to letters from readers discussing the practice and Chutkikh's attack on it. The Chutkikh article appeared in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 24, p. 6. Below are excerpts from the subsequent letters from Trud readers.]

DO WE NEED THE PERSONAL CATEGORY?—Discussion of Article by Foreman Alexander Chutkikh: Trust and Check. (By Baturin, Vice-Chairman of a trade union shop committee of the Molotov Automobile Plant, Gorky. Trud, June 28, p. 2. 500 words. Condensed text:) ... A. Chutkikh is right when he makes a point of the important organizing role performed by technical inspection in our industrial enterprises. ... It is necessary constantly to intensify technical inspection, to heighten the standards of output. And stricter demands must be made of Stakhanovites than of others, for Stakhanovites are our advanced workers and should always produce output not merely above quota, but of the highest quality. ...

Bonus for Personal Category. (By A. Savostin, Director, Department of Labor Organization and Wages, Red October Works, Tula. Trud, June 28, p. 2. Complete text:) I read in Comrade Chutkikh's article that some enterprises favor reducing the number of technical inspectors to a minimum and remembered the idea we had at our plant, the Red October Works, in Tula.

Certain comrades reasoned that when they attain the personal category [exempting their output from quality inspection] and turn in their work without an inspector, they are introducing a

saving for the factory. Soon applications for bonus awards for economies achieved through such personal-category work began to come to the rationalization and invention bureau. Certain shop and department supervisors were indeed disposed to support applications of this kind. They considered the bonuses an encouragement to the campaign for excellent-quality output. "Encouragement" of producers of high-grade work that gives them the right to bypass technical inspection is, however, a harmful and undesirable practice.

I would like to make a distinction in this question of personal stamps to mark one's work. The practice of marking items with the individual mark of the worker has long existed in many machine-building plants as a compulsory technical measure. When a number of persons perform the same jobs in the production of identical items, it is hard to establish who has been careless and to whom an item should be returned for correction of defects. You can't have an inspection of every little operation, but the worker's mark serves, helping the fight to improve quality and identify spoilage producers. But this has nothing in common with the mark that exempts the worker's output from inspection.

What Practice Has Shown. (By Chief Engineer P. Lyubarsky, Proletarian Labor Silk Mill, Moscow. Trud, June 28, p. 2. 700 words. Condensed text:) Alexander Chutkikh is undoubtedly right in saying that in the interests of work and the state it is necessary to strengthen technical inspection and not reduce, but constantly increase the role of the inspectors. An example of this is provided by the experience of our factory.

Three years ago competition for each brigade to produce only first-class output developed among us. In addition, more experienced Stakhanovites at the same time sought new ways to lower unit output costs. ...

Three young carding shop Stakhanovites—Young Communists Galina Yakovchenko, Maria Ivanova and Valentina Parfenova—asked permission to turn in output without technical inspection.

The girls reasoned thus: Other girls would follow their example, would work better, the number of technical inspectors would be reduced, and the factory would gain an additional economy thereby.

I shall not conceal the fact that most of the girls authorized to inspect their own work began to pay more attention to quality. All the same, we had to give up the personal-category system. This is why:

However experienced a worker, he cannot guarantee that he will never make even the slightest mistake and never let the slightest inaccuracy occur. In addition he does not have time to check his work's quality as carefully as a technical inspector. Many of our textile workers tend as many as 1100 to 1200 spindles. While the worker is checking the torsion on one machine, on another the thread may be winding incorrectly. If she unwinds it and looks over each cop, when can she look after the machines and remove broken threads?

Alexander Chutkikh is quite right in saying that in some places they entrust such important jobs as technical inspection to untrained people. I do not, however, agree with the following statement of his: "The inspector must not only give a quality appraisal but also prompt measures necessary to improve quality." ...

It may be objected that a skilled, experienced inspector can determine from the finished article the causes of spoilage. I do not dispute this. It is impossible, however, to deny that accurate laboratory analyses are necessary to reveal the causes of spoilage in many production processes.

To strengthen technical inspection means, primarily, teaching the people entrusted with this task to determine quality accurately, correctly and swiftly and to give timely notice of defects to the section foreman, the shift or shop director or the technologist. They must determine the causes of the defects and strive for their elimination.

The Right of the Advanced Worker. (By M. Yashunin, Inspection Foreman, Leningrad. Trud, June 28, p. 2. 550 words. Condensed text:) ... Comrade Chutkikh does not agree that the personal category is a good way to encourage those who work without spoilage. He considers it wrong to give an advanced worker the right to determine himself whether a part he has produced is suitable or unsuitable. Evidently he thinks that in the machine-building plants the men who use personal marks on their work are left to themselves, that nobody helps them in their work. It is quite otherwise.

Not only machine-tool workers and technical inspection workers but also directors of shops, shifts and sectors and the foremen answer for output quality. They watch the work of all machine-tool workers, including those with personal categories, and help them to remove in good time defects which may reflect on output quality. The technical inspectors constantly study problems of avoiding spoilage at the benches or lathes of the machine-tool workers, irrespective of the type of output produced—excellent or bad.

Proceeding from our factory's practice, I say that the workers granted the privilege of the personal category value this highly. They carefully perform each production operation and rarely apply to technical inspection department workers for advice. In turn, the technical inspector is permitted, if he thinks it necessary, to check the quality of items produced by personal-category workers. This is done by many of the technical inspection department workers. ...

A communist society is being successfully constructed in our country. The working people's consciousness is growing each day. The time is not far distant when the need for checking the quality of goods produced at each factory will disappear.

Personal categories are necessary. Advanced workers should be awarded this privilege as a sign of high confidence and recognition of skill.

A Necessary Matter. (By G. Medvedyev, Stakhanovite worker, and V. Seleznyov, Labor Organization Bureau Director, First Kaganovich Ball-Bearing Factory, Moscow. Trud, June 28, p. 2. 350 words. Condensed text:) After reading A. Chutkikh's article we thought it over and, all the same, do not agree with it. In our opinion, the transition to personal inspection in the conditions of an instrument-making shop does not lower the role of technical inspection and does not hinder, but rather helps excellent-quality output. ...

The personal category teaches people to work in a first-class manner and increases responsibility for quality of output. We have many Stakhanovites with secondary education, quite skilled and of high intelligence. Some have been awarded Orders and medals for their work. Must we therefore return to the old way, to an empty formality? In our opinion this is completely unnecessary.

We would like to say further that in many factories, including our own, there are many inspectors. And if these workers, or rather part of them, were switched to productive work, to production, it would be a great thing. This must be accompanied by the mechanization of inspection and the transfer of highly skilled Stakhanovites to personal inspection, primarily in supplier shops.

What 'Personal Inspection' Leads To. (By V. Chevychenkov, Chassis Shop Inspector, Urals-Stalin Automobile Plant, Miass, Chelyabinsk Province. Trud, July 2, p. 2. 1100 words. Excerpts:) In January, 1952, the chassis shop's entire defective output was 0.28%. At that time only 12 men had personal categories. In February we transferred all basic items, embracing 791 operations, to an improved statistical control method. On the assembly lines supplementary check of output quality, by periodic dismantling of the units and aggregates received, was begun. By making inspection stricter in this way, spoilage was reduced to 0.18% in February and 0.17% in March. By April, however, under pressure from the factory trade union committee, 91 shop workers were given the privilege of the personal category. What results did this have? ...

The result of the mass award of the personal-category privilege in the shop was that spoilage rose to 0.20% in April and to 0.22% in May.

We discussed A. Chutkikh's article at a trade union meeting of chassis shop inspectors. We agreed with Comrade Chutkikh: the personal category is undesirable. It is of no use; it weakens technological discipline and lowers output quality. Experience itself confirms that technical inspection must be intensified.

Not Only a Far-Fetched, but a Harmful Scheme. (By P. Borbunov, Junior Scientific Worker of the Auto and Tractor Research Institute. Trud, July 2, p. 2. 450 words. Excerpts:) The state displays high confidence in the inspector in entrusting him with checking output quality. Therefore he should occupy a position in industry appropriate to this confidence. ...

The technical inspection department's authority does not worry the worker but helps him improve output quality, increase his knowledge and perfect his skill. Comrade N. Batalevich, I. Makarenko and others write this.

It is necessary to end the harmful practice of the personal category, which frees the inspection department from responsibility for passing poor-quality output.

Sign of High Skill. (By M. Polyakov, Machine Section Foreman, Kazan. Trud, July 2, p. 2. 250 words. Condensed text:) The experience of our shop and our enterprise forces me to disagree with Alexander Chutkikh when he says that the personal category is a far-fetched and unnecessary scheme.

This is the state of affairs here. Among those in the personal category spoilage is expressed in tenths and hundredths of a per cent. Moreover, the worker himself discloses inaccuracies.

The personal category represents the group's confidence; it is the sign of high skill. It is perfectly natural that all the other members of the group, particularly the young ones, try to imitate a man who has been invested with such high trust. ...

In our factory the personal category is only given to those who have not only worked for a long time without spoilage but who also constantly and persistently raise their technical knowledge and efficiency.

I fully agree with Comrade Chutkikh: it is necessary to strengthen the machinery of technical inspection. It is also necessary, however, to support those in the personal category.

Alexander Chutkikh Is Right. (By Economist M. Biryukov, Gorky. Trud, July 2, p. 2. 250 words. Excerpts:) ... The best reward for a conscientious worker is the technical inspection department's pronouncement that it considers his work first-class. The title of High-Quality Worker is a lofty one. It is honorably borne by many workers. This title should be assigned to those machine-tool producers who work without spoilage and produce first-class output. ...

First-class workers who have long held this title should be promoted first of all to supervisory jobs. They should be given

priority in the issuances of sanatorium and rest home passes and allotted the best apartments.

These measures of encouragement would produce a considerably greater effect than the personal category.

What Our Experience Indicates. (By V. Shishov, Machine Shop Director, Ministry of Railroads' Machine-Building Plant, Tula. Trud, July 5, p. 2. 400 words. Condensed text:) ... Introduction of the personal category does not ensure high-quality output—on the contrary, it leads to an increase of spoilage. This happens because some workers still possess insufficient technical training. Another reason is that the worker responsible for spoilage may not notice it through inattention. Items with defects, big or little, might then be included in assembled machines.

Finally there is another important question—labor payment. The technical inspector signs the piece-work schedule for the Stakhanovite in the personal category without knowing whether it was fulfilled according to schedule. Thus the system of piecework payment is violated, or, rather, financial discipline is directly violated. ...

Review of Letters to the Editor. (Trud, July 13, pp. 2-3. 4000 words. Condensed text:) On July 15 Trud published, for purposes of discussion, an article by Alexander Chutkikh, technical foreman at the Krasnokholm Worsted Combine, Moscow, entitled "The Personal Category—A Far-Fetched Scheme."

Comrade Chutkikh discussed two questions in his article. First, he spoke of the need for rejecting the erroneous practice of the personal category for outstanding workers. Why? Because this system of granting the worker the right to turn in his work without the approval of the technical inspection department does not strengthen, but on the contrary weakens technical inspection and technical discipline generally. ...

This is an undesirable and artificial idea. It gives a wrong orientation to workers participating in competition, diverting them from the important business of improving their skills.

Secondly, the article spoke of the necessity of strengthening the technical inspection departments in every way, of raising their role in industry, and of tightening the requirements of high-quality production. Every inspector is obliged to be a man of the highest principles, remembering that he is entrusted with work of great state importance.

Comrade Chutkikh's article evoked extensive comment from our readers—workers, engineers, foremen, technical inspectors and trade union members. Hundreds of letters to the editor show how timely are the matters raised by Alexander Chutkikh and how great is the desire of factory personnel to turn out only high-quality work and to eliminate spoilage.

I.—Most of the participants in the discussion fully support all of Comrade Chutkikh's conclusions, backing them with examples from their own experience. ...

Engineer I. Lutsevich writes: "...Analysis shows that many persons in the personal category turn out some spoilage. But at best it is discovered during assembly, and sometimes when the already assembled machine begins to function badly. In campaigning for the personal category system, some managers have built up a theory of eliminating the technical inspection department. Is it not obvious that such a 'theory' plays into the hands only of those who forget about quality in their pursuit of quantity and would be only too glad to free themselves of the inspection system." ...

The strength of socialist competition is that it develops creative activity and evokes the constant desire for improvement. No matter what fine results a leading worker may have attained, he tries to multiply his successes and he clearly recognizes that to mark time is to fall behind. Emphasizing this, I. Zabobonin, Chief of the Technical Inspection Department of the Riga V.Ye.F. Works, remarks: "the person who has been placed in a personal category entitling him to turn in his work without inspection turns out to be separated from the group competing for quality of output. Now his work is evaluated only as to quantity, since quality judgment is left to him. But he can miss his own mistakes! Furthermore, the personal category represents in a way the highest evaluation a man's work can obtain. Attaining it, the individual thinks he has already reached the limit and does not need to improve his knowledge and skill. This reduces to naught the whole point of competition, which should constantly spur people onward."

As if to bear out this conclusion is a letter from B. Frenkel, a worker of the Molotov Lathe Plant, Kharkov. Stakhanovites in the personal category as a rule take a socialist pledge to turn out excellent-quality work. Who decides whether the parts they turn out are "excellent" or "good" or "satisfactory?" The Stakhanovite himself. But can he decide this objectively? ...

How should we encourage high-quality work? ... Norm-Setter N. Voropayev (Kharkov Transport Machine-Building Plant) emphasizes the necessity of being guided by the decisions of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions.* The plenary session outlined definite methods of encouragement for leading workers who have attained high quality and quantity: awarding the title of "leading worker" in the given kind of work, entering his name on the honor roll and presenting him with an honorary certificate. ...

A. Portnov (Kharkov) attributes the spread of the personal category system to the fact that novelties introduced at industrial enterprises are not intensively discussed and analyzed. It is for this reason that the artificial, harmful notion of "socialist maintenance" of equipment came to be so widespread. The same thing happened in the case of the personal category. Without going into the essence of the matter, many industrial and trade union managers hastened to adopt "the new idea" for fear that they might be accused of backwardness and conservatism.

II.—Discussing Chutkikh's article, comrades show by concrete example the unhealthy results which the personal category, otherwise "self-inspection," brings. Above all, technical inspection is weakened and entire production sectors are left without any inspection. ...

Many letters bear the comment that the personal category gives rise to irresponsibility and impersonality. When a spoiled part is discovered at the assembly stage, the technical inspectors say: "We didn't check this part because it had a personal-category mark." And the worker insists: "I strictly observe all the measurements; the part must have been damaged in subsequent operations." Try to figure out who was at fault! Sometimes, too, the shop director, when he finds the guilty one, tries to "cover up"—it's embarrassing to take action; after all, the man was entrusted with the personal-category privilege.

Discussing Comrade Chutkikh's article, many comrades say that "self-inspection" reduces not only quality but also labor productivity. This is particularly felt in operations involving many machines or much equipment which the worker must tend and which turn out innumerable small units of output. When the worker himself must do the inspector's job he takes on additional responsibilities which consume a great deal of time. ...

The partisans of the personal category claim that "self-inspection" is a fine method of encouraging high-quality workers and expressing trust in them. They also say that this trust increases the feeling of responsibility. Participants in the discussion take apart this argument. ...

"We have so many fine engineers, technicians, technologists, industrial planners, shop directors and factory directors! If one were to go by analogy, they should also be given the personal-category privilege—in other words, should be freed from control from above, from criticism of shortcomings in their work and from supervisory instructions. The idea can only cause laughter." ...

III.—Some of our readers defend the personal category. Their fundamental argument is that the personal category is a sign of lofty trust in the high-quality worker, an effective means of implanting a socialist attitude to work and of drawing the lagging workers up to the level of the advanced ones. ...

Admitting that some workers who have been granted the privilege of inspecting their own work sometimes commit errors and fail, writers of letters to the editor speak of the need for a more serious approach in awarding the special category. ...

Many readers who defend the personal category emphasize at the same time that it can by no means be applied everywhere. In the view of Lathe Operator S. Mikhnevich (May First Factory, Belaya Tserkov), it should not be used at large factories, since they possess the necessary inspection personnel and com-

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 30, pp. 28-29.

World Politics

ATLANTIC PACT

NEWSPAPER AS SARHA ON U.S. PLANS. (Izvestia, June 18, p. 4. Complete text:) Beirut (Tass)—The newspaper As Sarha states:

According to reports from Washington, differences of opinion have arisen between the American Defense Department and the State Department on the question of using Greece and Turkey in accordance with American plans in the Mediterranean.

The Defense Department considers that the State Department did not properly pave the way for diplomatic negotiations between Greece and Turkey in Athens and that the American Ambassadors in Greece and Turkey, Peurifoy and McGhee, were unable to direct these negotiations in conformity with the interests of the Atlantic powers. The Greek-Turkish negotiations on the question of Cyprus and the Dodecanese archipelago are impeding the arrangement of military cooperation between these countries and are obstructing the implementation of American strategic plans in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. The Joint Chiefs of Staff consider the Dodecanese archipelago and Cyprus convenient points to establish air force bases for strategic aviation and believe that they should become the chief U.S. naval bases in the Near and Middle East on a par with the port of Iskenderun.

The Defense Department insists that the State Department should demand that Greece and Turkey announce officially their renunciation of any claims to Cyprus and consent to submit the question of provisional status of Cyprus to examination by Carney's headquarters (with the participation of representatives of the parties concerned).

American military circles consider that the Turkish government should satisfy Greece's demands for the resettlement of the Turkish population from the Dodecanese archipelago to Turkey in order to eliminate a source of dissensions and disturbances on the islands and to be able to make use of them in accordance with the strategic plans of the U.S.A.

FAR EAST

China

FRATERNAL AID. (Pravda, June 20, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) Peking—The ceremonial opening of a hospital of the Soviet Red Cross took place today in the capital of China.

The hospital is housed in a new three-story building and consists of an infirmary and a polyclinic. The hospital contains an X-ray room, a testing laboratory, a pharmacy and other institutions.

The medical staff of the hospital consists of highly skilled Soviet doctors. All the equipment in the hospital, from the most complex apparatus and instruments to the bed linen and dishes in the patients' wards, was brought from the Soviet Union.

In addition to medical aid for the population, the hospital's function is also to participate in training highly skilled cadres of Chinese medical workers, to impart to them the advanced experience of Soviet medicine. ...

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT. (By I. Vysokov. Pravda, June 23, p. 4. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... Hwai River Basin—The Hwai River has its source in Honan Province, flows through Anhwei Province and overflows on the border of Northern Kiangsu, forming Lake Hungtze. Previously the Hwai River flowed into the Hwang Ho. But when the Hwang Ho changed its channel, swinging to the north, the Hwai River lost its outlet to the Yellow Sea. The Hwai River then could not contain the high flood waters of the numerous tributaries within its banks. Floods became an annual phenomenon.

With the help of Soviet specialists, a plan was developed for struggling with the turbulent river. Five years were allotted for it. All the work will be completed in 1955. During this time it is proposed to build 21 reservoirs on the upper reaches of the river

and 17 reservoirs in its middle course. During the rainy season the surplus waters of 200 tributaries of the Hwai River will be held by the reservoirs. In the dry season these waters will be gradually released into the rivers.

But this is far from all. The people's regime decided to form a supplementary channel for the Hwai River through which it can discharge its waters directly into the Yellow Sea.

Traveling by water across the Yangtze in the region of the small town of Chinkiang, we came out above the Grand Canal. At the city of Hwaiian the canal intersects with the artificial channel of the Hwai River. This channel which was dug in only six months, will quickly become the Hwai River outlet to the sea.

In November, 1951, on the summons of the Communist Party of China, 1,300,000 peasants came here. They dug a canal from Lake Hungtze to the Yellow Sea 170 kilometers long and 140 meters wide.

When we looked at the canal, the final work had already begun on it. The masons had strengthened the dams; the fitters who came from factories of Shanghai, had finished the work on the locks. ...

We traveled about 1000 kilometers along its channel and tributaries, and everywhere we heard moving words of unlimited gratitude of the common people of China to their leader Mao Tse-tung, who had summoned the people to a struggle with the elements. ...

Korea

NEW FACTS ON AMERICAN AGGRESSORS' VIOLATION OF GENEVA CONVENTION ON PRISONERS OF WAR. (Pravda, June 24, p. 4. 200 words; Izvestia, 175 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—The American interventionists continue their mockery of captured soldiers of the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers, grossly violating the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war. It is apparent from a report by an AP correspondent from Seoul that Brig. Gen. Christenberry, Deputy Chief of Staff of the American Eighth Army, has announced the renewal of "screening" of POWs and civilians interned on Kojima Island. This was suspended on April 29. According to Christenberry a special "questionnaire" will be distributed to the POWs.

London (Tass)—Reuters' Tokyo correspondent reports that servicemen of the American POW camp on Kojima Island reported June 22 that an American guard shot and wounded a North Korean POW. Another POW was found June 23 with his throat cut.

[For other reports and news items on Korea, see the Weekly Index at the end of this issue.]

Pakistan

ANGLO-AMERICAN RIVALRY IN PAKISTAN. (Pravda, June 19, p. 3. Complete text:) Rome (Tass)—The newspaper Avanti has published a report from its London correspondent, according to which the American diplomats accredited by the government of Pakistan have prepared the ground for changing the present Nazimuddin government in order to give the main posts again to the supporters of the former Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, who was assassinated last year.

Laithwaite, British High Commissioner in Pakistan, has reported this to Lord Salisbury, Minister for Commonwealth Affairs.

According to the dispatch from the British High Commissioner, the Americans have allegedly decided to foist the following changes on the Karachi government: Abdul Rab Nishtar is to replace present Prime Minister Nazimuddin, while the latter will be appointed as governor of one of the provinces; in addition to this, Kaiyum Khan is allegedly to be appointed to the post of Minister of Industry and Mian Daulatana to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Laithwaite's dispatch also speaks of a recent conversation between Warren, the American Ambassador at Karachi, and Abdul Rab Nishtar, the present Minister of Industry. The State Department representative allegedly emphasized that, in contrast to the Liaquat Ali Khan government, the present Nazimuddin

government has departed from the line of close collaboration with the U.S.A. He also claimed that the U.S.A. is ready to offer great economic and military assistance to the government of Pakistan, if the government is altered to make it more amenable to collaboration with the U.S.A. In this event Washington is even ready to promise the Karachi government its active support in the Kashmir question.

Thailand

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS IN THAILAND. (Izvestia, June 18, p. 3. Complete text:) Delhi (Tass)—According to reports in the Thailand press, a meeting of newspapermen and newspaper editors was held on June 10 in Bangkok, devoted to the question of the press situation in Thailand. As the newspapers *The Bangkok Post* and *Liberty* state, those who addressed the meeting emphasized that the introduction of strict preliminary censorship was a gross violation of the Thailand Constitution and elementary civil rights.

Characterizing the arbitrary censorship in Thailand, Chit Vipastavat, the editor of the monarchist newspaper *Prachathipatai*, said that "the censorship even prohibits quoting Buddhist proverbs and maxims." According to a report by the newspaper *Daily Mail*, the journalist Chavian Savetat, alluding to the bribery system taking root in the country which prevents dissemination of accurate information, said that a "gold curtain regime" had been established in Thailand.

Tanon Emsila, editor of the conservative paper *Lokmai*, proposed that a complaint against the activities of the Thailand authorities be sent to the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

A committee to defend freedom of the press was elected at the meeting, which was composed of press representatives and public figures.

UNREST IN SOUTH THAILAND GROWS. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 24, p. 4. Complete text:) Delhi (Tass)—Bangkok newspapers report a sharp deterioration in the economic situation and the growth of unrest among the population in the south of the country.

The Bangkok press reports that the reason for the increased dissatisfaction in South Thailand is the fall of rubber prices.

The newspaper *Puanchong* published a letter by a group of rubber plantation owners which states that the U.S.A. and Britain "have seized a monopoly in rubber, placed an embargo on the export of rubber to the new China, the Soviet Union and people's democracies, which could buy our rubber at higher prices." "Such a policy," the letter says further, "has already almost brought the country to a catastrophe."

This situation has caused mass unemployment and hunger among the workers on the rubber plantations and in the factories for the primary processing of rubber. Reports about a partisan movement which has begun in the south of the country have appeared in the Thailand press.

In five southern provinces an emergency situation was declared and police detachments were transferred there.

The newspaper *Min Chu Jih Pao* stated June 7 that "the police drove the partisans into the jungle," but "they are still not in a position to battle with them in the forests because airplane reconnaissance is ineffective."

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland

APPEAL BY POLISH ART HISTORIANS. (Izvestia, June 18, p. 3. Complete text:) Warsaw (Tass)—According to a report by the Polish Press Service, Polish cultural and art leaders are forcefully protesting the Canadian governments' illegal withholding of valuable memorials of Polish culture and art taken to Canada by Polish patriots for safe-keeping during the war.

Recently the art and museum historians of Poland sent an appeal to museum historians throughout the world, calling upon them to support the just demand for the return to the Polish people of the ancient memorials of their culture and art.

REPORT BY BOLESŁAW BIERUT AT SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION OF POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 24, p. 3. 5400 words. Condensed text:) Warsaw (Tass)—The Polish Press Service announces that Bolesław Bierut stated in his report "On Strengthening the Union Between Town and Countryside at the Present Stage of Socialist Construction," made at the seventh plenary session of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee:

The question of economic union between the town and countryside is only a part of our general economic problems which bind our six-year plan—the plan for building the foundations of socialism in our country—into one entity and put it into action. But at the same time the question of the economic union between the town and countryside constitutes part of the basic problem of our social revolution—the problem of the people's government, the foundation of which is the alliance of the workers and peasants. In our struggle we never sever economic problems from basic political tasks. ...

B. Bierut then dwelt on the present international situation. ...

The April 9, 1952, Soviet note,* in which the Soviet government again proposes consideration of a peace treaty with Germany, is a firm and vigorous rebuff to the anti-Polish intrigues of the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France, which dispute our western frontier and support the Bonn revisionists. ...

We still have many serious failings, shortcomings and difficulties. Our life is not a bed of roses; our daily labor is not easy. We still have many cares in our life and we are confronted with big and responsible tasks. ...

What then is the content of our appeal? Unite all forces; give them a conscious, planned direction; raise the material standard of life, which until quite recently was backward, and the productive forces of society to the highest level that a free and independent people can attain. Unify all the forces of the people in order to turn the economy of Poland in the shortest period from being backward and one of the weakest in Europe into a technically advanced economy, one of the strongest in Europe. Unify all the forces of the people in order to transform our country from a semiagrarian country, in which the land yielded and, unfortunately, even now yields very low harvests (not because it is bad land but because it is tilled by outdated methods), into a country with a highly developed industry, a country with iron, concrete and steel, a country of machines and electricity, a country of high technology both in industry and agriculture, a country which uses all its as yet hidden and poorly utilized, but indisputably tremendous, natural resources, a country which is monolithic in the economic and cultural sense, a country with a big iron and steel and chemical industry, a country of maritime navigation with ports of world importance, a country of high harvests and high culture. Such is the task of our National Front in the struggle for peace and implementation of the six-year plan. Such is the great program called the economic reconstruction plan, the plan for the industrialization of people's Poland—the six-year plan. ...

Thanks to the selfless labor of our working class and the overall assistance of the Soviet Union, B. Bierut went on, by utilizing the reserves of our economy, we have considerably surpassed the level of production of socialist industry outlined by the six-year plan, and in 1952 we are approaching the level of production envisaged by the six-year plan for 1953. ...

The output of the socialist industry has become dominant and capitalist elements have been almost completely ousted from industry. In 1949 socialist industry accounted for 94.5% of the total industrial output (in constant values) and in 1951 accounted for 99.4%. ...

As the most important problems which must be resolved by Polish industry B. Bierut named the problem of manpower, mechanization of production, training cadres, the wage problem, full utilization of production capacities, supplying industry and supervision of industry. The successful influx of fresh manpower into industry can only take place in an organized manner. ...

B. Bierut devoted a big place in his report to problems of

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 13, pp. 3-4.

agriculture, to questions of the union between the town and countryside. ...

The industrialization of Poland and the implementation of the six-year plan consolidate and expand the achievements of the peasant masses. The planned economy, which is the result of socializing the means of production in the key branches of the national economy, is also exercising a tremendous influence on the life and labor of the peasant masses.

However, it is necessary to realize clearly that the present economic structure of the countryside differs from the structure of industry and the other branches of the national economy. This question assumes special significance in the present period. As we move forward in the implementation of our socialist construction plan, the backward economic structure of the countryside, based on the petty-ownership methods of production, does not enable the level of agricultural production to be raised to an adequate degree and exercises an increasing influence on the growth in the disproportion between the requirements of the national economy for agricultural products and the development of agricultural production. In other words, up to now the tempo in the growth of agricultural production lags excessively behind the needs of the national economy.

B. Bierut went on to note that the immense majority of the working peasants viewed the decision of the people's government to introduce compulsory deliveries of part of the agricultural products with full understanding of their expediency and correctness. The grain deliveries in the 1951-1952 economic year, despite the attempts at resistance by kulaks, were fulfilled successfully and in accordance with the plan. The deliveries of live-stock and animal husbandry products, introduced only a few months ago (milk deliveries—only in May), are also proceeding successfully for the most part. ...

Concern for strengthening our economic and political sovereignty in the face of all kinds of intrigues by the imperialists, concern for our security and defense capacity, for our substantial contribution to the defense of peace, continues to be the chief task of our policy. ...

The second task is to ensure in our country the unrestrained domination of the socialist economy, to restrict and oust capitalist elements, to strive for the total elimination of them, to liquidate all the sources from which capitalism's tentacles can grow again. ...

One of the sources of the difficulties we are now experiencing and which we can and will overcome successfully is, as is known, the excessive disproportion between the rate of the development of our socialist industry and the rate of the development of agriculture.

The excessive disproportion in the sphere of agriculture is a phenomenon that is all the more dangerous to the entire national economy and threatens it with serious disorganization, since this is a disproportion which directly affects the mutual link between the various economic setups—between the socialist setup and the small-scale commodity setup—and directly violates the economic union between the working class and the peasantry.

The problem lies primarily in the fact that the economic union between the working class and the peasantry, which is the basis of the political union between these classes, the basis of the alliance of the workers and the peasants, can be strengthened and be developed only in conditions of restricting capitalist elements.

The excessive disproportion in the sphere of agriculture, which was accentuated in the autumn of 1951 as a result of the disastrous drought and the reduction in the supply of agricultural products, has exacerbated the difficulties in supplying the working class. As a result of the substantial rise in the prices of agricultural products on the free market, inflated by unbridled speculation and hostile rumors, there was a considerable growth of the incomes of the well-to-do peasants at the cost of lowered incomes for the working class. Therefore, instead of the countryside, which is especially interested in the industrialization of the country, also promoting socialist accumulation to a proper and substantiated degree, the opposite process was to be observed. Part of working class incomes were transferred to the countryside where these incomes went chiefly into the pockets of the kulaks and the most prosperous middle peasants, who dispose of the greatest commodity surpluses, while part of the incomes

remained in the pockets of the city capitalists who were revived and began to wax fat.

Moreover, the kulaks made use of the instability of the middle peasant and caused a speculative fever, trying to infect the poor peasant with this fever. It was precisely these maneuvers by the kulaks which in the long run caused a certain deflection contradictory to the entire essence of our policy of an alliance between the workers and the peasants, in the distribution of the national income to the detriment of the working class, to the detriment of the people's state. This forced the party to take a series of measures, such as the partial regulation and introduction of commercial prices. Compulsory deliveries were also extended. At the same time contracting was considerably extended and the work of the trade network was improved. All these measures were aimed at eliminating the abnormal phenomena that had arisen in the trade turnover between the town and countryside.

We will be guided by all this in the future, too, remaining loyal to the principle of strengthening the leading role of the working class in the alliance of workers and peasants, to the principle of strengthening the position of the working class in the struggle against capitalist elements. ... The working peasantry can be drawn to the side of socialism only by a reasonable economic policy and a fraternal attitude to it, regarding it as an ally at every step and, what is most important, together with it extirpating the exploitation and swindling practices of the kulaks. ... B. Bierut dwelt in detail on questions of combating bureaucracy in the party, state and public apparatus, of enlisting the working people for active participation in the direction of the state, of improving methods of leadership and questions of combating opportunism and complacency. ...

NEAR EAST

On International Themes: NEW MANIFESTATIONS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTRADICTIONS IN NEAR EAST. (By B. Vronsky. *Izvestia*, June 21, p. 4. 750 words. Condensed text:) On June 4, 1952, the Council of Ministers of Jordan announced that owing to his state of health King Talal I "is unable at present to continue to reign." In connection with this the government appointed a regency council which is to govern the country until such time as it is "established that the king has fully recovered."

In this apparently purely domestic Jordan question, Anglo-American contradictions in the Near East made themselves felt with new force. It is well known that after the assassination of King Abdullah of Jordan, Britain in every way hindered the accession of Talal, who was inclined to be anti-British, to the throne. It is well known that the policy of the U.S.A. in the Near East is aimed at consolidating its positions and ousting British influence. In this the ruling circles of the U.S.A. do not let slip the slightest opportunity of using anti-British sentiments in the Arab countries for their selfish interests. The American monopolists do not hesitate to select means facilitating the establishment of control over the whole economic and political life of the countries of the Arab East. They are setting up air and naval bases there, bribing the local feudal lords and conducting intrigues around Iranian oil and so on.

The foreign press, for example, directly connects the question of the Italian tanker *Rose-Marie* with American policy of intrigue in the Near East. The tanker recently loaded 1000 tons of crude oil in the Iranian port of Bandar Mashur and went to Italy, from which the oil was to be resold to Switzerland after processing. This deal, which provoked a sharp reaction from British oil businessmen, was carried out, as the Italian newspapers admit, on the initiative of American oil monopolies with the definite aim of making a breach in the blockade of Iranian oil established by Britain. ...

It goes without saying that in removing King Talal from the political arena, the struggle of the imperialist competitors for the right of control over Jordan—this exceptionally important strategic region in the Near East—manifested itself. References by the Jordan government to the "hopeless state of health" of Talal are being received with obvious disbelief in the foreign press. Many Egyptian papers openly state that the king was a victim of Anglo-American contradictions. The Jordan Diplomatic Mission in Paris, where the king was at the beginning of June,

also denied rumors of Talal's illness and stated that "absolutely no change whatever has taken place in the state of his health."

According to reports in the foreign press, the British monopolists resorted to removing King Talal from authority because of his pro-American orientation. Thus the Syrian paper Barada, asserts that Talal, in showing pro-American leanings, came out against Britain from the very start and did not wish to follow its course. The paper calls Talal's overthrow an open plot by the British, who will continue such plots against the Jordan throne until "they are convinced that a king who will be a puppet in their hands sits on the throne."

Anglo-American contradictions made themselves felt recently during the talks between Byroade, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, and Eden on the Egyptian question. Byroade, Al Misri reported, demanded sacrifices from Britain, since American military plans in this region remain on paper only "because Britain cannot achieve agreement with Egypt." These talks, the paper states, "have clearly demonstrated the presence of sharp contradictions between both sides."

Thus, the case of King Talal of Jordan is very significant. It testifies to a sharpening of imperialist contradictions in the Near East.

Iran

STRUGGLE OF IRANIAN PEASANTS FOR LAND. (Trud, June 19, p. 3. Complete text:) Teheran (Tass)—Recently the Iranian authorities sent a government commission, headed by Gen. Farzan, to the town of Sanandaj "to investigate the events which have taken place in Kurdistan."

According to the newspaper Nabard, in Kurdistan in mid-May "the peasants in a number of villages rose against their landlords and seized the land which they were cultivating."

The newspapers Setare also reported recently, in an editorial devoted to the "land riots," that in mid-May, 1952, the peasants in the western regions of the country staged an uprising and divided among themselves the land on which they were working. The landowners of these villages went to Teheran and appealed to the government for assistance. The newspaper reports that "while they were making the rounds of various offices, large landholdings were beginning to be divided among the peasants in other areas as well."

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

International Comment: BUSTLE IN WASHINGTON. (By Littérateur. Literaturnaya gazeta, June 19, p. 1. Complete text:) The ink had not yet dried on the papers signed at the end of last month in Bonn and Paris, when the U.S. State Department began to strive zealously for the speedy ratification by the American Senate of the "contractual agreement" and protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on "security guarantees" for members of the so-called European Defense Community. Despite the summer heat, unbelievable bustle reigns in Washington. In a special message Truman has recommended that these papers be examined in "a benevolent spirit" and, most important, "as rapidly as possible." Secretary of State Acheson has long been explaining to the members of the Senate the necessity for quick ratification. Finally, Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced that the United States Senate would probably ratify the "contractual agreement" sooner than the Bonn "parliament."

Why, one asks, are Messrs. Truman, Acheson and Connally in such a hustle?

There are quite a few reasons for this. The policy of the betrayal of national interests, being conducted by Adenauer, is coming up against growing opposition in Western Germany. This disturbs the ruling circles of the U.S.A. very much. The Wall Street Journal, organ of the American monopolies, was recently obliged to admit in an article, entitled "A Game of Chance," that the population in Western Germany rejects Adenauer's policy.

"The State Department, which has counted on Adenauer," a correspondent of this paper wrote, "is now threatened by the great danger of losing this foreign policy game. The events of

recent weeks have shown that Western Germany is entering one of the most serious political crises in its entire postwar history. Not only has Adenauer's future been staked, but also the military program in Western Europe worked out by the Americans."

Complaining of the obvious miscalculation by the frantic Washington gamblers, the Wall Street Journal correspondent later comes to the conclusion that the scale of popular opposition to Adenauer and his clique "testifies to the fact that both Adenauer and the American authorities have obviously formed an incorrect idea of the postwar attitude and interests of the German people."

Thus, the Washington politicians have every cause for hustle and alarm. The "ultra-high speed" ratification by the U.S. Senate of the "contractual agreement" is required, according to their calculations, to serve, so to speak, as an example for the rulers of the Marshallized countries of Western Europe.

Stressing the attempts of the German people to reunite in a single, independent, democratic and peace-loving state, The Daily Compass points out that "the policy of the American-German military alliance, masked by the European Defense Community, will suffer failure, since this alliance does not meet the interests of the German people or of Germany as a state."

That is why Messrs. Truman and Acheson are in a hurry. They clearly want to confront the world public with a fait accompli by imposing on the American people and the Germans in Western Germany the criminal Bonn deal dictated by the interests of Wall Street.

[This week Pravda and Izvestia published 19 news items and reports of protest and attacks upon the contractual agreement signed with the Bonn government, including an Izvestia editorial and statements by the Hungarian and Czechoslovak governments. For a listing of these articles, see the Weekly Index at the end of this issue.]

IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC PEOPLE'S CHAMBER. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 19, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—A regular session of the German Democratic Republic People's Chamber was held in Berlin June 18.

Dr. Hans Loch, Deputy Prime Minister and the German Democratic Republic Minister of Finance, read a government statement at the session on the state budget of the German Democratic Republic for 1952.

He reported that the state budget for 1952 provides for an income of 31,695,100,000 marks and expenditures of 31,635,700,000 marks. The surplus of income over expenditures in 1952 amounts to 59,400,000 marks.

"The fact," Loch stated, "that in 1952 the budget of the German Democratic Republic is balanced, acquires great significance if one takes into account that in the West German budget of the Adenauer government the deficit amounted to approximately 800,000,000 marks in the last fiscal year."

Hans Loch further reported that in conformity with the national economic plan of the German Democratic Republic, expenditures for developing the national economy are to rise from 3,332,700,000 marks in 1951 to 5,117,400,000 marks in 1952.

Willi Rumpf, State Secretary, then made a report on fulfillment of the state budget for 1951.

PROTESTS BY MAJ. GEN. TRUSOV TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES' COMMAND. (Pravda, June 23, p. 4; Izvestia, June 24. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—It has become known that on June 19, 1952, at five a.m. Berlin time, an American C-54 plane trespassed on the demarcation line in the region of Hasental, penetrated the territory of the German Democratic Republic and flew over the towns of Ilmenau, Ohrdruf, Eisenach, Heiligenstadt and Teistungen. At about ten a.m. the same day, an American single-motored plane made two illegal flights over the edge of the German Democratic Republic: in the region of Heiligendamm (15 kilometers northwest of Rostock) and in the region of Damgarten.

In connection with this, Maj. Gen. Trusov, Deputy Chief of Staff of Soviet Occupation Forces in Germany, sent a letter June 21 to the Deputy Chief of Staff of the American Occupation Forces. The letter drew the attention of the American authorities to the fact that the illegal flights by American airplanes are being continued despite the warnings of the Soviet command in the letters of May 26 and June 7, 1952.

Maj. Gen. Trusov again demanded adoption of strict measures for stopping such actions by American airplanes in the future.

Berlin (Tass)—As has become known, on June 19 about eight p.m. an employee of the People's Police at the station and the stationmaster on duty, who had gone out to let a train through, were fired upon from a car in an American military train which was passing through the station of Babelsberg (German Democratic Republic.)

In connection with this, Maj. Gen. Trusov sent a letter June 21 to the Deputy Chief of Staff of the American Occupation Forces, emphasizing that these revolting acts by American servicemen were directed against personnel who are serving the needs of the railroad set aside for American troops. Maj. Gen. Trusov made a sharp protest, demanding that investigations be held and that those guilty be punished severely.

WESTERN EUROPE

France

[The Soviet press continues to carry reports on the prosecution of Jacques Duclos and reports of protest of his arrest, and this week Pravda and Izvestia published 23 articles and reports. For a listing of these articles, see the Weekly Index at the end of this issue.]

Italy

IN THE NAME OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND SALVATION OF THE ITALIAN NATION.—Speech by Palmiro Togliatti in Italian Chamber of Deputies. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 21, p. 3. 2800 words. Condensed text:) Rome (Tass)—Speaking on June 17 in the Chamber of Deputies, Togliatti said that he had decided to make his interpolation, when the Italian authorities, using the American general's arrival as an excuse, took measures which limit and violate the right of citizens to assemble freely and peacefully for discussion and expression of their opinions.

The authorities have evidently set themselves the goal, he continued, of preventing public opinion being widely informed of the Parliamentary opposition's viewpoint on the significance of the American general's visit and on related facts. Our Cabinet chairman or someone behind him has, as is known, established the strange doctrine under which the right of free discussion guaranteed by the Constitution should not exist and is subject to repeal as soon as questions of foreign policy are involved.

This claim by our rulers is a monstrous distortion of constitutional law. On the contrary, the problems of foreign policy must be widely discussed before the whole of public opinion with the same freedom and thoroughness as all other problems of political life, particularly in such countries as Italy which in the recent past have been doomed to catastrophe by fascism and its foreign policy.

Therefore, we do not recognize and will never recognize limitations of this kind. The government has made use of its authority to forbid meetings and assemblies and has tried once again to place fascist laws above the republic's Constitution. ...

What kind of results did you want and what kind were you able to achieve by your actions? Togliatti continued. Did you want to intensify and to make more evident the schism between you and the popular forces demanding another foreign policy? If so, you undoubtedly achieved this aim but you made the task of enlisting new strata of the population on the side of the policy of peace easier for us. Perhaps you wanted to make clear, upon the arrival of the American Atlantic general, the fact that Italy will never be a reliable base for the aggressive adventures of American or any other imperialism? If such was your intention, you achieved success here, too. You were able to prove that the future commander in chief of aggressive war cannot show his nose in this country without provoking the most profound indignation on the part of public opinion and without the government's being forced to violate the law in order to suppress the general unrest.

This means that the country in which such instances occur will never allow itself to be involved in the aggressive war which these generals are preparing—it means that in our country there are forces capable of preventing Italy's being engulfed in the abyss once more. I do not know if you cherish any illusions

on this score. In any event the Atlantic generals who are traveling about the cities of our country, and in particular the bosses of these generals, can scarcely cherish any illusions!

The speaker's words provoked a furious roar from the Christian Democrats, but Togliatti calmly warned them that in our time "all governments and rulers who have tried to rule by threats of armed conflict against the people's movement which demands freedom, work and peace—all such governments and rulers have either disappeared or been swept away." ...

Yesterday our soldiers, officers and generals were ordered to obey a German; today they are ordered to obey an American or someone else—perhaps a German again, a released Kesselring, or perhaps a Turk.

These are the questions which arise in the mind of each Italian who has not forgotten the past. You remind him of the past each time you shout about the Atlantic Alliance, repeating exactly the same as was said then—namely that your alliance is an anti-Bolshevik alliance—and thus showing that it differs in no way from past accursed alliances which doomed the country to catastrophe. ...

"Everything you do shows that you do not represent Italy!" Togliatti threw in the face of de Gasperi and the members of his government. You are the representatives and the successors of narrow privileged groups, which during the last few decades have had recourse to supporting foreign interference and foreign weapons in order to prolong, even if only for a short while, their unjust domination, which has already been condemned by the course of history and the conscience of the people. ...

Sweden

PROTEST BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 18, p. 2. Complete text:) On June 17 A. Ya. Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, received Mr. Sohlman, the Ambassador of Sweden, and gave him the following note:

"The Soviet government has the honor to state the following to the government of Sweden.

"On June 16, 1952, at six a.m. a Swedish military plane violated the state frontier of the Soviet Union in the region of Cape Ristna (Hiiumaa Island). In view of the fact that the Swedish aircraft continued to fly over Soviet territory, a flight of Soviet fighters repeatedly ordered the Swedish plane to follow them to land at an airfield. The violating aircraft did not comply with these demands and opened fire on the leading Soviet plane. After an answering fire from the first Soviet fighter plane, the Swedish military plane departed in the direction of the sea.

"The Soviet government is lodging a protest with the government of Sweden against the gross violation of the Soviet frontier by the Swedish military plane."

IN U.S.S.R. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 20, p. 2. Complete text:) On June 16 Mr. Erlander, the Prime Minister of Sweden, delivered a note to K. K. Rodionov, the U.S.S.R. Ambassador at Stockholm, protesting the actions by Soviet fighter planes against a Swedish military plane in the area of Hiiumaa Island.

On June 18 Mr. Hammarskjöld, Minister Without Portfolio, handed K. K. Rodionov a new note from the Swedish government in reply to the Soviet government's note of June 17, 1952, in which the Soviet government protested to the government of Sweden against the gross violation of the Soviet frontier by a Swedish military aircraft on June 16. In its June 18 note the Swedish government stated that the Swedish military aircraft mentioned above was not armed and that it was flying "over international waters."

On June 19 A. Ya. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, handed Sohlman, the Swedish Ambassador, the following note from the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"In connection with the June 16 and June 18 notes from the Swedish government regarding the violation of the Soviet frontier by a Swedish military aircraft, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to state that the statements contained in the above-mentioned notes are contrary to the facts and without any foundation.

"The assertion of the Swedish government that the Swedish Catalina military aircraft was over international waters and in

no instance approached nearer than 15 sea miles to the Soviet land frontier does not correspond to fact. It has been accurately established that the Swedish Catalina military aircraft, when discovered by Soviet aircraft, was four miles from the Soviet land frontier in the region northeast of Cape Ristna (Hiiumaa Island), that is, within Soviet territorial waters.

"The assertion in the Swedish government's June 18 note that it was an unarmed military aircraft also does not correspond to fact since it has been established that this Swedish military aircraft, which did not comply with the request of the flight of Soviet aircraft to follow them and land at an airfield, opened fire on the leading Soviet aircraft and only after answering fire from the leading Soviet fighter flew away in the direction of the sea.

"The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to draw the attention of the Swedish government to the fact that instances of the violation of the Soviet frontier by Swedish military aircraft had taken place even earlier. Thus, Swedish military aircraft violated the Soviet frontier on July 17 and July 26, 1951, to which the attention of the government of Sweden was drawn by the Soviet government at the time, the Soviet government asking that measures be taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

"It is evident from the statement handed to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Mr. Sohlman, the Swedish Ambassador, on June 18 that the government of Sweden also admitted that on June 13, 1952, the Soviet frontier was again violated by a Swedish aircraft.

"In view of the foregoing the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reaffirming the note of June 17, 1952, on the violation of the Soviet frontier by a Swedish military aircraft, emphatically rejects the protest of the Swedish government and demands that there be no further violations of the Soviet frontier."

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

ON SOVIET-AMERICAN LEND-LEASE NEGOTIATIONS.

(Pravda and Izvestia, June 19, p. 4. Complete text:) Washington (Tass)—A meeting of U.S.S.R. and U.S. representatives on settling lend-lease accounts was held June 16 in Washington. It is common knowledge that the negotiations held earlier on this question were not successful chiefly because agreement was not reached on the total amount of compensation for the remaining lend-lease goods in the U.S.S.R., as well as on the question of the ships obtained by the Soviet Union under lend-lease.

At this meeting the Soviet representative recalled that the Soviet government had made substantial concessions and had introduced a number of constructive proposals regarding the amount of compensation. This created an opportunity for successful conclusion of the negotiations to settle lend-lease accounts. With the aim of settling these accounts in the quickest way, the Soviet government during the negotiations agreed to a considerable increase in the size of the total amount of compensation for the remaining lend-lease goods and, in particular, in August, 1951, increased the amount of compensation from \$240,000,000 to \$300,000,000—a sum almost twice the amount originally stated.

The U.S.S.R. representative also pointed out that the sum of \$300,000,000 represents a higher percentage of compensation than, for example, was the case in the establishing of the size of compensation for lend-lease deliveries to Great Britain. Since the Soviet government put forward the proposal to fix the total amount of compensation at \$300,000,000, about ten months have passed. The U.S. government, however, has not stated a total of compensation less than \$800,000,000, which it fixed on before, although in the course of negotiations the U.S. representatives repeatedly declared their willingness to lower the amount of compensation advanced by the U.S. government if the Soviet Union agreed to raise the total amount above \$240,000,000. This is indicated in statements made by U.S. representatives during the negotiations which lasted several months in 1951.

It is clear that the delay in achieving a mutually acceptable settlement of the lend-lease account is the result of the position occupied by the U.S. government.

In regard to the ships obtained by the Soviet Union under lend-lease, the Soviet representative stated that out of their total

number, 90 naval vessels unfit for further service had been destroyed with the agreement of the U.S. government. At the same time the Soviet representative gave the U.S. representatives a list of these vessels and statements regarding their destruction, as well as information on 56 vessels which had been sunk. The Soviet representative also stated that 171 naval vessels were unfit for further service, a fact which is confirmed by appropriate documents.

In regard to the remaining vessels received by the U.S.S.R. under lend-lease, the Soviet representative proclaimed the readiness of the Soviet government to return 186 naval vessels to the United States. The U.S. government is particularly insisting on the return of these. The U.S.S.R. representative, however, stated that the Soviet government, in accordance with the understanding reached earlier with the U.S. government, is ready to buy 51 of the naval vessels as well as all the merchant ships from the U.S. government.

The U.S. representative repeated the already well-known position of his government, which boils down to a demand for the return—in violation of the earlier understanding—of all the vessels and for payment of the increased total amount they named for clearing the lend-lease records.

At the request of the U.S. representative, further discussion on the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

Venezuela

TASS STATEMENT. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 19, p. 2. Complete text:) In connection with the arrest of the Soviet Embassy employee N. P. Yakushev and his wife by the Venezuelan police, without any grounds for this action, and the hooligan actions in regard to L. V. Krylov, Acting Chargé d'Affaires in Venezuela, the Soviet government, as was announced in the Soviet government's note published on June 14, terminated relations with the government of Venezuela.

According to information received, the Venezuelan government has now taken a number of new, illegal measures in regard to the Soviet Embassy; it has surrounded the Soviet Embassy with policemen armed with machine guns; it has broken off the embassy's contact with the outside world and has deprived the embassy of normal contact with the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; it has deprived embassy employees of the opportunity to acquire necessary foodstuffs.

Tass is authorized to state that in view of the continuing gross highhandedness by the Venezuelan authorities in regard to the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet government, through the medium of the Czechoslovak government and via the Czechoslovak Minister in Venezuela, has demanded that the Venezuelan government revoke the illegal measures taken in regard to the Soviet Embassy and has warned it that it places on the Venezuelan government all responsibility for the consequences of the latter's illegal actions. The Soviet government has also warned the Venezuelan government that reciprocal measures will be taken in regard to the Venezuelan Embassy in Moscow unless the Venezuelan government ceases its illegal actions.

Trade Unions

RESOLUTIONS BY EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF W.F.T.U. (Trud, June 20, p. 3. 1600 words. Summary:) Vienna (Tass)—On the Position of Working People in the Countries of North Africa.—The colonial yoke deprives the working people of North Africa of the most elementary human rights and liberties. The colonizers are stifling national culture in these countries. The working people suffer racial discrimination and are deprived of medical facilities and educational opportunities. Trade union rights are grossly violated everywhere. The colonizers fire on peaceful demonstrations, throw trade union workers into prison, as well as fighters for freedom and independence.

The World Federation of Trade Unions expresses solidarity with the just struggle by the North African working people for their national independence, for improving their economic and social position, for democratic rights, and liberties, for unity in the trade union movement.

The Executive Bureau of the W.F.T.U. hails the working people of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco and condemns the

(Continued on Page 26)

Communist Party

Party Life: DO NOT GIVE ORDERS, BUT WORK PATIENTLY WITH CADRES. (By Special Correspondent A. Okorokov. Pravda, June 20, p. 2. 1400 words. Summary:) Kirovograd—Comrade Pozanenko, Secretary of the Kirovograd Province Party Committee, began his speech at a recent meeting of the province committee bureau with the statement that the province has now caught up and that it is time to talk about further improvement in work. The other bureau members spoke in the same vein. The meeting discussed the resolution of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee on the Kirovograd Province committee's report, but hardly mentioned the shortcomings in the work of Party, Soviet and economic organizations or the way the province committee itself worked. Yet there was something to talk about.

Had the bureau members thoroughly evaluated the situation they could not have ignored the fact that the province has long lagged in the development of agriculture and there are more than sufficient grounds for serious discussion of shortcomings in Party work and the functioning of the economy. Above all, mention should have been made of the province committee's incorrect methods of guiding Party units and supervising economic and cultural work.

Bureaucratic methods have become general in the guidance provided by the province committee. This is evident from the fact that more than one-third of the first and second secretaries of the district Party committees and chairmen of the district Soviet executive committees, as well as about half of the heads of district Party committee departments, were replaced last year. This trend continues, with particularly high turnover among collective farm managerial personnel.

Province committee officials explain this high turnover by saying that strictness and discipline must be heightened. These things are necessary, of course, but what, for example, has the following in common with a Bolshevik attitude to cadres? Malaya Viska District has long lagged in economic development, but every time a failure has occurred the province committee has resorted to the single measure of replacing district Party committee officials. It has replaced three secretaries in three years and is already talking about replacing another.

The province committee forgets the main thing: patient educational work with cadres and the need to give them practical day-to-day assistance. Meanwhile, it is obvious that until the district is bolstered with qualified Party and Soviet officials and agricultural specialists and until the necessary economic requisites are provided the situation will not improve.

The province committee also resorts to all sorts of reprimands. About 10% of the members of the province Party organization received various reprimands during the past year alone, as did half the collective farm chairmen and Machine and Tractor Station directors.

Some district committee secretaries use incorrect work methods, acting not as political supervisors but as administrators, and in the worst sense of the word at that. Instead of getting down to the root of difficulties and encouraging officials and convincing them, Comrade Domenikovsky of the Kamenka District Party Committee, for example, uses the phrases, "I order," "I arranged," "We'll expel you from the Party," and has no qualms about severely punishing officials for the least negligence.

The province committee's effort to substitute bureaucratic methods for organizational and educational work among the masses is especially evident in its management of economic and political campaigns, in which it relies not on the district committees or Party units but on its own staff representatives. Province officials spend months on end in the districts, and the province committee is evidently unconcerned that they have virtually ceased to do their own work.

Hardly a week goes by without the province committee calling a conference. Conferences are a good thing if correctly organized, and they are an important medium of guidance, a forum for exchange of experience and criticism of shortcomings. But there is no indication that this is the aim of the Kirovograd Province committee. It calls conferences every time

there is any trouble, summoning lower-echelon officials to Kirovograd to be raked over the coals.

In its preoccupation with administrative matters and the handling of a multitude of current economic details, the province committee encourages the district Party committees to do the same thing, sending the district committee secretaries telegrams on what are often minor economic matters. The province committee expects the district committees to do the work of everybody: of the district Soviet executive committees, the district agricultural departments and the procurement and other organizations. The explanation for all its telegrams is the desire "to spur the work along."

The province committee's preoccupation with administrative matters has caused unavoidable deterioration in Party organizational and political work. Party work is seldom discussed by the province committee bureau. Some province committee officials have lost their taste for Party political work and are gradually losing all desire to associate with the Party masses, rarely attending plenary sessions of the district Party committees or Party *aktiv* and primary unit meetings. There has been only one province committee plenary session in the first five months of 1952.

The work of the province committee bureau is lacking in fundamental criticism and self-criticism. Problems raised rarely evoke a really collective discussion, while bureau members—Province Party Committee Secretaries Comrades Shamovsky and Moskalev and Province Soviet Executive Committee Chairman Comrade Komyakhov—prefer to keep silent at bureau discussions.

Comrade Pozanenko often calls for "criticism, regardless of who is involved," but actually criticism is received coldly. When Party member Comrade Kozlov, criticized Party and Soviet agencies at a meeting of the Party *aktiv* of the city of Kirovograd for failure to consider the workers' welfare, Comrade Pozanenko declared he had said something that was harmful and not in the Party spirit. It is not surprising that after this the meeting talked more about Comrade Kozlov than about the matter under discussion.

The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee mentioned shortcomings and errors in the work of the Kirovograd Province committee when it discussed the province committee's report on its work. The facts indicate that province committee officials failed to draw the proper conclusions from this discussion.

Letter to the Editor: WHY IS INSTRUCTOR'S ROLE UNDER-RATED? (By V. Dolgushin, Instructor for Transport Department of Karaganda Province Party Committee. Pravda, June 24, p. 2. 900 words. Condensed text:) Karaganda—A young instructor [advisor] is working diligently in the heavy industry department of the Karaganda Province Party Committee. A large pile of various papers lies on his desk.

"I'm done in," he complains. "I've rewritten this report for the province committee bureau five times and still my superior doesn't like it. And yet he doesn't say just what's wrong with it."

"That's nothing; there's been worse than that. You'll get used to it, brother," an older comrade calmly advises.

I have deliberately refrained from using names. Many of us instructors of the Karaganda Province Party Committee see ourselves in this picture, especially those of us who work in economic departments.

The trouble is of course not that the instructor has to rewrite his reports several times, although that takes up most of his working time. It would not matter if documents had to be rewritten ten times, provided it was useful. The trouble is that often all this work is of little value because the instructors' work is incorrectly organized. I will cite several examples from our province committee's experience.

This happened last year, when I began my work as an instructor for the transport department. Together with Comrade Zhekiyayev, an instructor for the same department, I was sent to prepare a report on the work of the Agadyr Division of the Karaganda Railroad for a province committee bureau meeting. This was an important assignment, but no one told us how to handle it. ... Comrade Fedulin, province committee secretary, rejected one version of our report after another, first because some questions were not explained, then because our conclusions

were too drastic. But we were not told exactly how we should draw up the report. Comrade Fedulin did not make his observations to us personally but made them through the department director.

A word about conclusions. Despite our inexperience as Party officials, we saw that Comrade Kolbin, director of the railroad division's political department, was obviously not coping with his duties, and we recommended his dismissal. Comrade Fedulin rejected our recommendation, however, and did not bring it to the province committee bureau's attention. Yet several months later Comrade Kolbin was dismissed on the same grounds we had mentioned.

Karaganda is one of the country's major coal areas, and it is natural that aspects of the work of coal enterprises are discussed particularly often at bureau meetings and at the many conferences called by the province committee. The instructors for the province committee's heavy industry department prepare numerous reports and draft resolutions for these conferences and meetings. These documents are all very much alike and, it seems to me, handle matters superficially. Although they point out many shortcomings and attempt to state the reasons for them, one does not feel that they really show why a considerable number of the mines in the Karaganda Basin lag and consistently fail to fulfill the plan. ...

By no means all the instructors for economic departments of the province committee are at home with problems of Party work. When they visit industrial enterprises they are hard to distinguish from economic agency representatives. What is more, they often reach decisions from a strictly departmental point of view, and some comrades deliberately avoid studying problems of Party work at the enterprises because they are afraid of finding themselves in an awkward position. This is because many instructors for economic departments were until recently officials of economic organizations and lack sufficient experience in Party work. Meanwhile, province committee officials ignore this fact and do not see that instructors are informed on Party matters. ...

A word about another shortcoming in work with instructors. When a question is to be discussed by the province committee bureau, the report is usually presented by the department director while the instructor often does not even attend the meeting. This system cannot be considered correct.

Hardly anyone in our province committee is interested in the instructors' political training. Many are enrolled in the evening university of Marxism-Leninism, but they do not attend half the classes because they have to make so many field trips. Instructor Comrade Fonarev dropped classes altogether, and no one noticed. ...

From the Latest Mail: **SUPPRESSOR OF CRITICISM NOT PUNISHED.** (Pravda, June 23, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) The newspaper *Zirka* [Star], published in Troitskoye District, Voroshilovgrad Province, printed a feuilleton in February which criticized Comrade Kiselev, a store manager, for violation of Soviet trade regulations. Several days later the newspaper printed a statement that the charges in the feuilleton had not been confirmed and that "the guilty party had been reprimanded for the errors."

Readers were greatly surprised when on March 6 and April 20 the editors reported that the charges made in the feuilleton had been fully confirmed.

What was the reason for this seeming contradiction? It seems that the day after the feuilleton appeared, the district Party committee secretary, Comrade Fedotov, summoned Editor Comrade Kovalev to his office and told him to print a retraction immediately. Meanwhile, the feuilleton attracted the attention of the Voroshilovgrad Province Consumers' Cooperative, a check confirmed the charges, and the newspaper reported the results.

Comrade Fedotov demanded another retraction, but the editors would not consent. The bureau then adopted the following resolution: "to reprimand Comrade Kovalev for flagrant errors in the newspaper *Zirka*; to charge the secretaries of the Ukraine Communist Party Investigating Commission with checking every issue of *Zirka* before publication."

The Voroshilovgrad Province Party Committee bureau recently rescinded this resolution, called the attention of the dis-

trict committee secretary to his incorrect actions and "pointed out to the editor of *Zirka* his unprincipled, servile conduct, which undermined the newspaper's authority and evoked the just indignation of its readers."

Did the province committee give the district committee secretary his just deserts for his actions? After all, instead of guiding the newspaper and helping it to develop Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, Comrade Fedotov grossly suppressed criticism and undermined the authority of the district committee's newspaper.

CALL PLENARY SESSIONS ON TIME. (Pravda, June 18, p. 2. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the question of violation by certain local Party bodies in the republic of the schedule for holding Party committee plenary sessions. It was pointed out that during the first quarter of this year 18 district Party committees have not held plenary sessions.

In its resolution the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee emphasized that irregular holding of plenary sessions deprives the Party *aktiv* of a platform for criticism of shortcomings in the Party committee's work, and violates the principle of group action in supervision.

Province, city and district Party committees were instructed to observe strictly the schedules for holding plenary sessions established by the Statutes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: **'AN INSTRUCTOR WRITES A REPORT.'*** (Pravda, June 23, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Karachev District Party Committee, Bryansk Province, has discussed the article "An Instructor Writes a Report," published in Pravda May 17, 1952, and has acknowledged the criticism of shortcomings in the work of the district Party committee and its secretaries. Measures have been adopted to improve the work of the district committee organization and to increase the practical aid given to primary Party units.

Young Communist League

On Party Themes: BOLSHEVIST TRAINING OF YOUTH. (By Secretary of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee I. Kebin. Pravda, June 21, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... A large part of the youth of bourgeois Estonia had no opportunity to acquire even an elementary education, because many of necessity had to leave school in the second or third grade. According to bourgeois Estonian statistics, 52% of the students entering elementary school did not graduate. The higher schools were open only to children of the bourgeoisie, officials and kulaks. There were no scholarships and the tuition at Tartu University, for example, was equal to a worker's wages for three months.

The Soviet government opened broad opportunities to youth. The republic has free, compulsory, seven-year education. A considerable number of those completing the seventh grade go on to secondary schools or technical colleges; about 90% of the secondary school graduates go on to higher educational institutions. There were three higher educational institutions in bourgeois Estonia; the republic now has five higher institutions and two teachers' colleges. This autumn the sixth higher educational institution—Tallinn Pedagogical Institute—will be opened.

The young people working in industry have not experienced unemployment and know of it only from the older workers' stories. Many of these young workers have finished trade schools and technical colleges or are taking technical courses, raising their qualifications. About 8000 young workers take evening courses at secondary schools and technical colleges. In the countryside young collective farmers—children of former farm hands and poor and middle peasants—are mastering farming studies and farm machinery, which is new to the Estonian countryside, and are becoming qualified specialists. ...

Every year the Estonian Young Communist League is strengthening its ties with the masses of young people and has become

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, pp. 23-24.

their real vanguard. The rapid growth in the ranks of the Young Communist League shows its authority. In the past year alone the republic's Young Communist League membership has increased more than 28%. About 500 new collective farm Y.C.L. units were formed last year. There are now Young Communist League units on nearly all the republic's collective farms. ...

The tasks of building communism demand more thorough and consistent training of youth, particularly in a young Soviet republic where the last capitalist class—the kulaks—were only recently liquidated, where numerous vestiges of capitalism still exist in people's minds. Facts show that where Party organizations relax their attention to young people's education, hostile bourgeois nationalist elements attempt to influence certain unstable strata of our youth, striving to keep them from active participation in public life.

In order to improve the communist education of youth, it is first necessary to intensify the work of Young Communist League units, to strengthen their ties with the broad masses of youth. Cities and districts of the republic still have some Y.C.L. units which do little, do not know the mind of youth, do not take measures to meet its healthy needs and do not give the necessary rebuff to manifestations of foreign ideology. This is because not all the republic's Party organizations show the necessary concern for communist education of youth.

To educate youth in the communist spirit is to arm it with Marxist-Leninist theory. The republic Party organization assigned a large number of propagandists to work in Young Communist League education in the current study year. The majority of Young Communist League members belong to circles which study the social and state organization of the U.S.S.R. and the Young Communist League Statutes. Almost 600 Young Communist League members studied the lives and work of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in about 400 circles. About 8000 Young Communist League members and young intellectuals study in the Party education network.

Notwithstanding the fact that the network of Young Communist League education had nearly 3500 students more than last year, the republic's Young Communist League organization has not succeeded in drawing all members into political studies. Because of unsatisfactory leadership in the city of Narva and in Viljandi and Elva Districts, a number of Young Communist League circles this year stopped their studies before completing their programs. ...

Indoctrination of our republic's student youth has been considerably improved lately. However, it would be wrong to think that we have done everything on this important sector. The Party organizations in higher educational institutions and also the district and city Young Communist League committees still direct Young Communist League units of educational institutions badly and wage a weak struggle for high attainment in studies. For example, among Young Communist League members at Tallinn Polytechnical Institute there are still many who lag in their studies. Some Y.C.L. units do not wage a decisive struggle against certain manifestations of foreign ideology, against an apolitical attitude and a lack of ideology.

Amateur art centers, clubs, libraries and sports organizations are of great importance in the communist indoctrination of youth. Amateur art work, particularly choral singing, is widely developed in the republic. Every amateur art center and club has a choral group. Schools, enterprises and institutions also have them. Every summer district and city song days are held. Composers of the republic have written many new songs on modern themes.

Physical culture and sports are widely developed. There are now more than 2000 physical culture groups, with almost 118,000 participants, in the republic. Last year the Collective Farmer Sports Society was formed in the republic, with its own units on most collective farms.

However, one must recognize that Young Communist League organizations often do not make skillful use of cultural and educational institutions for the indoctrination of youth. In the amateur art circles of the Tallinn trade unions' Central House of Culture one sees only a few individual Young Communist League members. Only 27% of Young Communist League members in the large industrial city of Kohtla-Yärve belong to physical culture groups.

Three newspapers and two magazines for youth and children

are published in Soviet Estonia. These publications are very popular with young people and have large circulations. However, our youth newspapers have many shortcomings. They often carry dull and boring articles, publish few critical articles, and do not generalize well the experience of the work of the Young Communist League and Young Pioneer organizations.

The Estonian State Publishing House publishes few books for children and young people. Last year two or three original works by contemporary Estonian authors were published. Only one writer, Ralf Parve, writes especially for children.

It is necessary to note that many Young Communist League organizations underestimate the educational importance of books, badly organize reading matter for Young Communist League members and young people, and do not hold group discussions of works read. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee passed a resolution on establishing a library of books for young people and children in each district. Many districts already have such libraries, with wide circles of readers.

Estonian theaters have recently presented a number of topical and interesting productions for young people. Our motion pictures are widely distributed. Still the needs of the young spectators are not well met. Popular science films are not shown regularly. Children's motion picture shows are rarely held in the cities and almost never in rural communities. Measures are now being taken to improve film services for young people.

It is the duty of Party organizations to give the Young Communist League constant help in its tremendous work of educating young people. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has taken a number of measures to improve the work of Young Communist League organizations. The state of ideological and political work in Young Communist League organizations was discussed in December, 1951, at a conference of city and district Party committee secretaries, in which secretaries of city and district Young Communist League committees took part. In January, 1952, a conference of Soviet [government] and economic leaders was held to discuss the question of tasks of communist indoctrination of youth. Ministers, republic organization leaders, enterprise directors and Party and Soviet officials participated in the conference. After the conference many ministries acted on problems of work among young workers. A report on the work of the Estonian Young Communist League Central Committee was presented at a meeting of the bureau of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. All this has had a good influence on the work of Young Communist League organizations.

State and Law

Work of the Soviets: ON DEPUTIES' PROPOSALS AND SOVIET RESOLUTIONS. (By K. Chuiko and P. Malyarevsky, Deputies to Irkutsk City Soviet. *Izvestia*, June 22, p. 2. 900 words. Condensed text:) In this article we would like to raise the question of the preparations for and holding of Irkutsk City Soviet sessions and the effectiveness of its decisions. There is much in the practice of the holding of sessions that does not satisfy us, city Soviet Deputies for two convocations.

Let us cite a few examples.

The ninth session of the Irkutsk City Soviet was held not long ago. The agenda contained one extremely important question of interest to all citizens of Irkutsk—the condition of instruction in the city's schools.

We city Soviet Deputies had a right to expect that the speaker, Comrade Sarychev, director of the city public education department, and the co-reporter, Comrade Gerasimov, director of the East Siberian Railroad schools department, would disclose the causes of the lack of students' scholastic progress in a number of schools and would indicate concrete measures to be taken by public education agencies to improve the quality of instruction and study.

Unfortunately, the proper attention was not given to these important questions either in the report, the co-report or the draft resolution. The report abounded in statistics, it enumerated good and bad schools and the names of individual teachers. Mention was casually made of the work of school libraries, of

the parents' committees, of raising the teachers' qualifications. But the speakers did not explain why a substantial number of school children do not study well or what measures have been taken to raise the quality of the teaching. Demands for enforcement of the universal education law and for intensification of educational propaganda among parents were mentioned in the draft resolution. The resolution was in the form of demands to "intensify," "improve," "elucidate" and "organize." All the things had already been noted in previous city Soviet resolutions. The draft resolution contained nothing new reflecting the present situation in the schools.

Quite naturally, the report and the draft resolution evoked serious criticism by Deputies. Disclosing the causes of the lack of scholastic progress—the three-shift system of studies in a number of schools, overloading of students in senior classes, shortage of teachers and hence overloading them with lessons, the poor qualifications of a number of teachers—the Deputies indicated the almost complete absence of an organizing role on the part of the public education agencies in the work of teachers' consultation rooms and educational methods groups, and instances of teachers' conferences held in a formal manner. ...

We consider that the executive committee frequently adopts a formal attitude to preparations for our city Soviet sessions. It would seem that everything is proceeding correctly; the order of the day is followed, the speeches are taken down in shorthand. The Deputies make speeches, criticize, introduce proposals and then the record of the session is placed in a folder and filed away. No one organizes fulfillment of the resolutions adopted or checks on whether they are carried out.

Let us refer to facts once again.

The third session dealt with municipal development. The resolution contained demands that sewerage construction be completed more rapidly, that water mains be extended, that construction of a freight streetcar line be started, that improvements be made in Zvezdochka grove. All this had been mentioned at sessions in past years but matters had hardly made any headway. ...

At city Soviet sessions we do not usually hear from the speakers how previous Soviet executive committee resolutions have been fulfilled. ...

City Soviet sessions not infrequently are turned into a pure formality for the Deputies. There is no certainty that improvement will follow and the legitimate demands of the public will be satisfied as a result of collective discussion of problems and concrete decisions. ...

It seems to us that the city Soviet executive committee and its chairman, Comrade Lomonosov, should ponder this seriously.

Work of the Soviets: LOCAL SOVIETS' WORK METHODS AND A UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT. (By Staff Correspondent V. Vukovich. *Izvestia*, June 20, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Lvov—Zinoviy Stepanovich Shkodzinsky, Secretary of the Ternopol City Soviet Executive Committee, who has studied through correspondence courses, has come to defend his thesis at the Department of State and Administrative Law of Ivan Franko University, Lvov. His thesis is "The Organization of Work of City Soviet Executive Committee Departments."

Speaking of the rights and duties of executive committee departments which deal with problems of economic and cultural work, Comrade Shkodzinsky cited examples from the work of departments of the executive committee where he works as secretary. The student spoke in detail of the method of compiling plans and checking on their fulfillment, of the executive committee's ties with the Deputies and the working people, which ensured the city Soviet's successful fulfillment of the tasks of economic and cultural work.

A number of students have recently devoted their theses to study and generalization of the experience of local Soviets, in particular the Soviets of West Ukraine provinces.

The department did not turn at once to the work of the Soviets. After the famous decree of the Party Central Committee on expanding and improving education for government and law, the department was faced with the task of seeing that the university gave the future officials of the Soviet state machinery

the maximum knowledge of practical work of the local Soviets and their executive and administrative bodies. The existing textbooks did not fully meet these needs.

The department worked out a special program for studying the work of the Soviets. The program was approved by the Learned Council and provided for establishment of close ties with local Soviet executive committees. True, in the beginning this connection was limited merely to collecting material for educational purposes, but gradually it was transformed into close cooperation between the scholars and the Soviet officials. This aided the reorganization of the department's work. One frequently finds graduate and undergraduate students at local Soviet sessions and meetings of executive committee members.

Discussion of the results of the graduate students' work by executive committee officials has been of great value. Vital questions of organization of the work of executive committees' departments are also discussed at such meetings. Another valuable form of the growing cooperation between science and practice is the lectures given by teachers at department seminars of Soviet officials.

The Department of State and Administrative Law of Ivan Franko University, Lvov, achieved its first successes in strengthening the cooperation of science and practice. Let us hope that the department will not rest on its laurels.

Follow-up on an *Izvestia* Report: 'CONTRARY TO LAW.'* (*Izvestia*, June 19, p. 3. Complete text:) The Presidium of the Uzbek Republic Supreme Soviet has discussed the article "Contrary to Law," published in *Izvestia*, and has acknowledged the facts described to be correct. The Presidium has charged the Soviet executive committees of the cities of Leninsk and Urgench, as well as the Yangi-Aryk, Kok-Bulak and Ak-Kurgan District Executive Committees, with enforcing the ordinances issued by them in accord with the present statutes concerning them.

Trade Unions

SOVIET SOCIAL INSURANCE.—Interview With Secretary of Central Council of Trade Unions L. Solovyov. (*Pravda*, June 20, p. 1. 900 words. Condensed text:) ... Social insurance in the Soviet Union is extended to all workers and employees without exception. The working people themselves have been completely freed from any kind of insurance payments. These payments are made for them by the employing enterprises and establishments.

Grants-in-aid for temporary incapacity for work, disability and old-age pensions, pensions to workers' and employees' families on the loss of the breadwinner, pensions for prolonged meritorious service, grants-in-aid to working women during pregnancy and child-bearing, for the care of the newly-born child, and for feeding the child are paid from social insurance funds.

At the expense of social insurance funds, workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. are given passes to sanatoriums, rest homes and hikers' and mountain climbers' camps, medical diet is paid for, recreation for workers' and employees' children is organized in country Pioneer camps and children's sanatoriums. ...

In the first five-year plan social insurance appropriations were 10,400,000,000 rubles, in the second five-year plan 32,500,000,000 rubles, in the third 35,000,000,000 rubles. During the postwar five-year plan the social insurance budget, not including expenditure on medical aid to workers, employees and members of their families, exceeded 80,000,000,000 rubles.

In the current year the social insurance budget has reached the tremendous total of 21,412,000,000 rubles.

Soviet social insurance is founded on truly democratic principles. Our government has delegated social insurance administration to the trade unions. All insurance work at enterprises and establishments is directed by the insured themselves through social insurance councils and shop committees.

More than 1,500,000 trade union aktiv members, more than

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 19, pp. 21-22.

50% of whom are women, carry out daily work in social insurance at factories, plants and establishments.

Each year millions of Soviet people receive treatment and rest and build up their health at sanatoriums and rest homes. In the present year alone more than 2,800,000 workers, employees and students are vacationing at trade union health resorts. Besides this, a large number of working people will rest at sanatoriums of public health agencies and other departments. ...

Annually several million children spend the summer in the country, at Pioneer camps, children's summer sanatoriums and at children's playgrounds. For these purposes almost 700,000,000 rubles will be spent from social insurance funds in 1952.

There is not and cannot be such extensive social insurance at the state's expense in a single capitalist country as in the U.S.S.R. Social insurance exists there in most restricted dimensions and is extended to only part of the workers. In these countries, social insurance funds are composed chiefly of payments from the workers themselves, which swallow 13% to 17% of their wages. Thus, during the years 1939-1946, workers and employees in the U.S.A. contributed \$4,300,000,000 from their wages to social insurance funds, but received as grants only \$800,000,000. In the U.S.A. there is no sickness and disability insurance at all. In Britain and France in 1951 new restriction was introduced on the already skimpy social insurance. In colonial and dependent countries there is essentially no kind of social insurance at all. The capitalists and their bourgeois governments are not interested in improvement of the workers' condition, but merely in intensifying their exploitation.

It is a great joy to live and work in the Soviet Union, where the state is concerned about every person and where everything is being done that the welfare of the people may be constantly increased.

Natural Resources

FIRST 50 SHIPS PASS THROUGH VOLGA-DON. (Pravda, June 18, p. 1. 200 words. Condensed text:) Kalach-on-Don, Stalingrad Province—Everything is becoming more animated on the route of the Volga-Don Canal. The first 50 ships and barges have already passed from the Volga to the Don and from the Don to the Volga. They delivered landing stages and a large amount of cement to the builders. About 15 vessels are traveling through the canal today. ...

Ships are sailing along the canal while on both sides work continues in full swing. Decorating and finishing work is proceeding on a wide front. In digging the channel the builders piled up whole mountains of earth on both sides. Now these are being removed with excavators and scrapers. ...

Industry

(Editorial)—PERSISTENTLY IMPROVE FINANCIAL ACTIVITY IN ENTERPRISES. (Izvestia, June 19, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... This year socialist industry has been set a task of tremendous importance—effecting a further reduction in unit production cost and thus ensuring the economizing of 42,900,000,000 rubles in production costs, taking into account the reduction of wholesale prices and freight rates.

To solve this problem successfully, to raise the enterprises' profit ratios, it is necessary to introduce cost accounting more persistently, to employ more efficient methods of production, to conduct business in a zealous manner, to pursue a firm policy of economizing manpower, materials and monetary expenditures. ...

The attention of economic, Party, trade union, Soviet and financial officials must be focused on over-all improvement of enterprises' financial records.

It is necessary to make wide use of the experience of advanced enterprises in introducing cost accounting, reducing the fixed quotas for raw materials and supplies, using high-speed technology, further improving all technical-economic indices and lowering overhead and administrative and management expenditures. At the same time it is necessary to combat

vigorously all and any attempts to squander state funds, any endeavors to circumvent Soviet laws, any people who disregard the state's interests.

However, directors of individual ministries and chief administrations display intolerable complacency toward cases of obvious bad management even when these instances are repeated from quarter to quarter and become the "style" of work of one or another negligent business executive.

At the Vitebsk Red October Shoe Mills 1,300,000 rubles was expended over and above the wage fund last year. In the first quarter of this year more than 150,000 rubles has again been spent over and above the estimate, although the labor productivity plan was only fulfilled 80% in the first quarter. At Grodno Shoe Mill No. 1, as a result of extreme negligence in stock-taking and accounting, swindlers and rogues who had wormed their way into the enterprise pilfered assets worth more than 1,000,000 rubles. At the beginning of this year 1,000,000 rubles were "written off." But, even after this, accounting was still not put in order. In the first quarter the factory again suffered losses of more than 100,000 rubles. The Belorussian Republic Ministry of Light Industry overlooks these intolerable facts.

Large wasteful expenditures and freezing of substantial assets are permitted in the big Goroblagodatskaya and Bogoslovsk administrations of the Urals Ore Trust. In the Goroblagodatskaya Mining Administration the amount of materials above quota increased as compared with last year and, naturally, a shortage of working assets and consequent bank liabilities occurred. Having violated the elementary rules of financial business conduct, having become entangled in difficulties created by themselves, the mining administration directors neglected the main problems of production direction. As a result the unit cost per ton of ore has not only not been lowered here but is even rising. In these circumstances it is necessary to take resolute measures to bring the enterprises' economic and financial activity back to a healthy state, but in the Urals Ore Trust and the chief administration they are still waiting for something to happen.

The Party and Comrade Stalin constantly emphasize the danger of glossing over and concealing mistakes and shortcomings on one or another sector of work. To train personnel correctly, to help them develop properly means to assess their errors boldly, on a basis of principle, to eliminate the prime causes of the errors, to take effective and vigorous measures to improve all the functioning of the enterprises and institutions. This is not how the leaders of the Russian Republic Ministry of Housing and Public Construction behave.

The Kazan Building Trust, subordinate to this ministry, has not been working at all satisfactorily for a number of years. In the first quarter of this year the trust fulfilled only 58% of the construction program. In three months 40 tons of alabaster, 32 tons of lime, one-half ton of nails and other materials over and above the fixed norms were expended to no avail at five construction sites alone. The quality of the construction is low. Despite all this, there is much lavishness in the trust. Overhead expenses are excessive. In 1952 these expenses already amount to 100,000 rubles over and above the established norms. And in all, the trust's overexpenditures have gone beyond a quarter of a million rubles.

The Kazan City Executive Committee has repeatedly questioned the ministry on the need for sharp improvement in the trust's work, but without result. In the Russian Republic Ministry of Housing and Public Construction they have apparently grown accustomed to covering the losses of the Kazan Building Trust annually.

Uninterrupted improvement of the economic and financial operation of every enterprise is a task of great state importance. The interests of further national economic development require a vigorous struggle against bad management, organization of industry's internal resources, introduction and strengthening of cost accounting at all our enterprises, systematic lowering of unit costs of industrial production and construction, and augmentation of accumulations in all branches of industry without exception. This is the reliable, the true way to further increase the wealth of our homeland, to further strengthen its might, to bring about steady advance in the well-being of the working people.

(Editorial)—STRICTLY OBSERVE LAWS ON QUALITY OF PRODUCTION! (Pravda, June 21, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Developing the creative initiative of the working people, the Bolshevik party placed before the Soviet people, as one of the main tasks of socialist competition, the struggle to improve quality of output in every possible way. Major advances have been made in fulfilling this task, but everything has not been done by far. Advantage is not taken of large reserves and the possibility of further perfecting production technology and raising output quality. Some enterprises turn out bad products at times, and there are considerable losses from rejects.

A number of machine-building enterprises, particularly foundries, are not fulfilling their quotas in range and assortment of output and are allowing large losses from spoilage.

Some consumers' goods enterprises turn out low-quality products. A number of factories of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry, the Central Industrial Cooperative Council and other organizations do not give the necessary attention to outer garments, shoes and hats. Consequently a large part of these goods are of low quality and do not meet the people's standards.

Output of low-quality goods shows that all of our managers do not have a responsible attitude toward the work entrusted to them. This is true, in particular, of the director of the Chief Shoe Industry Administration of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry, Comrade Murvanidze, director of the Chief Sewing Industry Administration of the same ministry, Comrade Khvostov, and other managers who have not seen to output of high-quality products.

One cannot tolerate defects in work or an irresponsible attitude to one's job. Our Party organizations must ensure the strictest observance of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium's decree on responsibility for low-quality output and unfinished products and for violation of compulsory standards by industrial enterprises.

It is necessary for all our enterprises to observe the strictest technical discipline, to introduce precise instructions on technological processes in enterprises, to establish check on observance of them and thus to ensure production of high-quality, finished goods, fully corresponding to the standards.

Our local Party organizations have a tremendous role in the struggle to improve output quality. Primary duties of industrial enterprise Party units are to develop criticism and self-criticism boldly, to train our economic personnel in the spirit of strict observance of the state's interests, in the spirit of intolerance of shortcomings, and persistently to raise all quality indices in the work of enterprises.

Improving output quality is a matter of great state importance. The task consists of mobilizing the efforts of industrial workers for successful fulfillment of the 1952 national economic plan, of ensuring further development of the socialist economy.

Agriculture

Letter to the Editor: PROSECUTOR PROTECTS VIOLATORS OF COLLECTIVE FARM STATUTES. (By I. Smirnov, Tatar Autonomous Republic Representative of U.S.S.R. Government Council on Collective Farm Affairs. Izvestia, June 20, p. 3. Complete text:) An Izvestia editorial recently pointed out that agencies of the Tatar Autonomous Republic Public Prosecutor's Office are weakly enforcing observance of the Collective Farm Statutes and are sluggish when it is necessary to initiate legal proceedings against criminals who have violated the basic law of collective farming. I wish to cite a case from the "practice" of the Laishevo District Public Prosecutor's Office.

The Spartak Collective Farm auditing committee disclosed serious violations of the statutes by collective farm officials back in March. On the orders of Collective Farm Chairman Luchkina, much grain, meat, honey and other products were squandered on "entertainment." Their value exceeded 6000 rubles. Luchkina herself took 600 rubles of produce without payment and did not provide vouchers for 1800 rubles issued on account by her.

The auditing committee also disclosed that some of the money received from sale of agricultural produce was expended without the knowledge of the State Bank, that records of cattle on the stock farms were confused, as a result of which three calves and 20 sheep went unlisted.

The auditing committee's statement went to Comrade Martynov, Chairman of the Laishevo District Executive Committee. After a cursory inspection of the statement, he turned it over to Comrade Talvinsky, the district prosecutor. Let the Public Prosecutor's Office decide what is to become of violators of the Statutes.

Public Prosecutor Comrade Talvinsky long studied the materials and called witnesses. All the data cited in the auditing committee's statement were confirmed. The Collective Farm Statutes had indeed been grossly violated and serious material harm had been caused to the public economy at the Spartak Collective Farm.

And then the Public Prosecutor wrote a decision which said: Although all the facts are confirmed, considering Collective Farm Chairman Luchkina's candid confession, the case is closed.

And what of the loss which the collective farm suffered? Apparently this does not disturb Comrade Talvinsky in the least.

Strange things are going on in Laishevo District. Comrade Martynov, chairman of the district executive committee, tries not to notice that public property is being pilfered on collective farms and Public Prosecutor Comrade Talvinsky, instead of bringing the guilty to justice, in substance protects the violators of the Collective Farm Statutes.

Work of the Soviets: AGENTS MAKE FIELD TRIPS. (By Staff Correspondent B. Gorbunov. Izvestia, June 18, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Vladimir—Not a single institution director could be seen in the city of Vladimir late in April: all had gone out to supervise spring sowing. The districts telephoned in vain. Either the directors' offices did not answer or they recommended that matters be postponed until the directors returned. And inasmuch as the directors would not be back until June 1, district officials gradually became reconciled to the fact that it was almost impossible to get effective help from province organizations.

When they arrived in the district centers the province representatives in turn sent two or three more district officials to the collective farms, and because they too often ignored the chairmen, did not heed the collective farmers and resorted to petty administrative orders, some were only in the way.

"Some days you see three passenger cars in the collective farm fields. You have ten representatives on your neck, and each gives advice or demands data," complained Comrade Vovk, Chairman of the Zhdanov Amalgamated Collective Farm, Suzdal District.

It has become the custom for the Vladimir Province Executive Committee to send a large number of representatives on field trips. The executive committee feels uneasy until the directors of province institutions go to the districts, but once they have done so it feels relieved: someone can be held responsible if anything goes wrong.

The presence of province representatives in the districts lessens the sense of responsibility of district and village officials for the work assigned them. Some district executive committee and village Soviet leaders have become so used to the representatives that they decide nothing without them.

Instead of helping local Soviet agencies and collective farm boards to place their forces correctly, to organize socialist competition and improve mass political work, the representatives resort to petty administrative orders, to shouts instead of explanations, and where real control is needed it is not provided. Comrade Pimenov, chairman of the province consumers' cooperative, ignored the protests of the Lenin Collective Farm chairman and made the collective farmers use a broken-down seed drill.

Province officials do not teach the Deputies or the rural aktiv practical Soviet work. The province committee's representative for Suzdal District is Comrade Shishkin, assistant director of the communications administration. He talked a long time with Comrade Maximov, Chairman of Lopatnitsky Village Soviet, about harness, the potato shortage and periods for sowing

buckwheat, but not a word was said about using the Soviet aktiv to ensure successful spring sowing.

People in Vladimir Province have grown so used to the institution of representatives that they would not think of running a single economic or political drive without them. Many directors of province organizations work as representatives three and four months of the year, so that the work for which they are really responsible suffers. While Comrade Pimenov, chairman of the province consumers' cooperative, is busy making the rounds of the collective farms, many country stores in Suzdal District are out of the cotton cloth, cigarettes and other items which fill the warehouses. While Comrades Shmelev and Nelsky, directors of the province motion picture facilities administration and department of cultural-enlightenment work, respectively, are on field trips, complaints come from the districts about poor motion picture service and slackening of lecture propaganda.

Comrade Furayev, director of the province local industry department, spent 127 days as a field representative last year, while a record of 200 days was set by Comrade Soldatova, director of the province social security department. It is not surprising that when it heard this department's report the executive committee discovered great shortcomings in its work.

Despite tremendous help by the government, basic farm work continues to lag in Vladimir Province. One of the main reasons is the incorrect guidance methods of the province Soviet executive committee. Instead of strengthening district and village Soviets and increasing their responsibility for economic and cultural work its representatives do their work for them.

Military Affairs

(Editorial)—LESSONS OF HISTORY. (Izvestia, June 22, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Eleven years ago, June 22, 1941, the Hitlerite fascist hordes treacherously attacked the Soviet Union. The great patriotic war of the Soviet people began.

The war against Hitler Germany was the cruelest and hardest war our motherland experienced in its history. ...

The defeat of the fascist aggressors in the second world war decisively changed the interrelation of forces in the international arena in favor of the camp of democracy and socialism and greatly weakened the forces of international imperialism. A number of Central and Southeast European states left the imperialist system irretrievably. The defeat of the fascist aggressors ensured the victory of the great Chinese people, who threw off the imperialist, feudal yoke and became a powerful force for peace in the East—the Chinese People's Republic. The German Democratic Republic was formed, signifying a turn in the history of Europe.

The results of the second world war gave mankind good reason to hope it would be spared wars for a long time, that a long and lasting peace would be established among peoples. ...

However, peace did not suit the millionaires and billionaires of the U.S.A. and other capitalist countries, peace to which the peoples had won a right in the long and bloody struggle against the fascist aggressors. Even before the beginning of the second world war the aggressive circles of the imperialist powers did everything possible to direct Hitlerite aggression eastward against the Soviet Union.

During the second world war U.S. and British imperialist circles saw their aim not as defeat of Hitler Germany in the interests of all mankind, but only incapacitating it as a competitor in world markets. Despite their obligations to their allies, they held secret negotiations with the Hitler government for a separate peace. At the same time the aggressive circles of the U.S.A. and Britain delayed the opening of the second front, intending in this way to weaken the Soviet Union and to subjugate it to their control after the war.

But the criminal calculations of the imperialist powers were not realized. Hitler Germany and militarist Japan were defeated. The Soviet Union emerged from the second world war more powerful than before.

Possessed by the insane idea of winning world domination, the American imperialists and their allies in aggressive policy, immediately upon the defeat of Hitler Germany and militarist Japan, began to prepare a new world war, hoping by

force to turn the development of international events to their advantage. They began a mad arms race, making preparation of a new war the basis of their foreign policy. They unleashed the bloody, criminal adventure in Korea. They threaten mankind with atomic and other weapons of mass extermination. The American imperialists concluded a military alliance with the German revanchists—the most aggressive circles in Europe; they included Western Germany in the aggressive Atlantic alliance and are recreating a center of military danger in Europe. They are feverishly reviving Japanese imperialism, rebuilding the Japanese army as shock troops for the American aggressive forces in the Far East. ...

The struggle for peace is headed by the great Soviet people. The Soviet people firmly defend peace because they need peace to build communism. The Soviet people hate war, which brings with it senseless destruction and blood-letting. The Soviet people have no thought of ever attacking the U.S.A. or any other country. But they are fully prepared to meet any aggressor who, ignoring the lessons of recent history, dares attack the Soviet Union. ...

Cities

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION WORK ENCOURAGED IN RUBTSOVSK. (By Special Correspondent F. Volnykh. Pravda, June 21, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) Rubtsovsk, Altai Territory—Apartment houses, tall buildings, two motion picture theaters, ten schools, a technical club and eight kindergartens and nurseries have been built in recent years in Rubtsovsk; the city drama theater has been rebuilt and highways paved.

However, far from everything built in the city is durable and beautiful.

The Rubtsovsk Trust of the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction has not erected a building without serious defects.

The quality of construction work is very, very low in many cases. Recently construction workers had to replaster more than 1000 square meters of ceilings and walls of the tractor factory's hotel.

In the Altai Agricultural Machine Factory settlement the walls were soaked through in the first month and the outside plaster of the bath house crumbled. Because of faulty brick-laying, the walls of a two-story office building collapsed a month after it was put into use. In one case the window and door frames were made of green wood; in another the half-rotten ceilings and floors of 40 duplex houses, built only two to three years ago, had to be replaced.

As a rule the trust does not correct construction defects until the building has been in use several years.

The construction trust managers not only do not take measures to improve the quality of work, but, on the contrary, exert every effort to have the new houses occupied with their defects.

The Rubtsovsk trust's negligent attitude to quality of construction has deep roots. By their actions the managers encourage faulty construction.

The necessary care to correctly organize production processes is not taken at construction sites. Lack of personal responsibility flourishes. Trust foremen and superintendents are often transferred from one job to another for no reason.

Trust directors are not concerned with raising the workers' qualifications. In the second sector the technical study plan was less than one-third fulfilled in the first quarter. Lectures on technical subjects are very rarely given for the building workers.

Rubtsovsk City Soviet Executive Committee officials have an unexact attitude toward quality of housing construction. Executive committee officials, instead of correcting faulty work, often approve the commissions' resolutions on moving people into new houses which have many defects.

The construction workers' unsatisfactory work is well known to the Rubtsovsk City Party Committee. Tractor factory workers, for example, wrote a letter at the beginning of this year to the city Party committee on the trust's poor-quality housing construction, but the city Party committee did not respond to this warning.

CITY OF CHIRCHIK'S NEEDS. (By Deputy to Uzbek Republic Supreme Soviet Z. Yevstifeyeva and Deputies to Chirchik City Soviet M. Beglov, V. Khaidarov, Kh. Shakirov and G. Kalugina. *Izvestia*, June 24, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Chirchik—The city of Chirchik is 17 years old. It is now one of the largest centers of socialist Uzbekistan—a city of electric power, chemistry and machine building.

The working people of Chirchik love their city and want to see it even more beautiful and comfortable than it is now.

But solution of a whole series of problems depends on Union and republic ministries which have enterprises in Chirchik.

As early as 1947 the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications was instructed to begin work on the Chirchik city telephone exchange and to establish direct connections with Tashkent. But the 2,000,000 rubles assigned at that time were not used. The Ministry of Communications did not build one installation or dwelling in Chirchik, although funds were allotted for it.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry correctly reflected the working people's needs in its general budget. But matters never went beyond this. For more than ten years the plan has included two schools, two kindergartens and two nurseries, but up to now nothing has been built. The ministry has built housing, but it has forgotten fences and roads.

The Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, which should have built a clubhouse, schools, a Young Pioneer center, dispensary, public bath and mechanized laundry, has done nothing so far.

The Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry and the Ministry of Power Plants, which build factories and housing, do not expand either the water supply or the sewage system.

The Uzbek Republic Ministry of Communal Economy, headed by Comrade Aliyev, is supposed to build several buildings in the city this year, but construction has not yet been started.

The republic Council of Ministers has instructed the Ministry of Forestry to plant forest shelter belts around Chirchik. The Chirchik City Soviet Executive Committee has already allotted the necessary land, but work has not started.

The Chirchik working people successfully completed their production plans for last year and are fulfilling this year's quotas ahead of schedule. They rightly count on more attention to their city's needs by Union and republic ministries.

CONSTRUCTION IN THE CITY OF TEMIR-TAU. (*Izvestia*, June 18, p. 2. Complete text:) Temir-Tau—Housing and cultural and business construction has been widely developed in Temir-Tau, young industrial city of Karaganda Province. This year alone more than 20 new and sturdy buildings, three clubs and shops are being erected for workers and employees of the Kazakh Metallurgical Plant, the Karaganda Hydroelectric Station and other enterprises in the city. Two secondary schools and nurseries are being constructed.

Medicine and Public Health

(Feuilleton)—**IT WAS NOT BY MAGIC.** (By S. Shchetin. *Izvestia*, June 24, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) Murmansk—The sign was long and dull:

"Shore Leave Rest Home of Administration of Murmansk Fishing Combine Trawler Fleet of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Fishing Industry."

But this sign concealed pleasant things:

Sitting rooms, reading rooms, chess and checkers, a dining room, billiards, a motion picture theater, concert hall, gymnasium, swimming pool and showers.

During the short break between fishing runs the fishermen hurry to the rest home in Murmansk Port.

Unfortunately, this is in the past—chess, pool, showers and concerts.

The disappearance of this rest home occurred in a most unexpected way.

Once the fishermen returned from their run and went to the rest home. The doors were closed. What's this? They knocked. An old cleaning woman came out.

"What's this, grandma? Aren't you going to let us in our rest home?" the fishermen asked.

The old woman replied to the sailors:

"It didn't happen by magic or by my wish, but by order of the fishing ministry itself. The ministry sent a note in February saying in black and white that barrels are needed for fish, coopers for the barrels, and apartments for the coopers. Then it was ordered that all the coopers of the Northern Lumber and Fishing Trust were to be lodged in the rest home's sitting room."

"Well, what about the other rooms?" they asked.

"Almost all the 200 rooms are taken. Even the auditorium and gymnasium are now dormitories."

There was nothing for the fishermen to do, so they returned to their ship.

After another sea voyage the fishermen again put in to port. This time the resort director met them and told them in reply to their complaint that the rooms they used to relax in were now used by others. There were beds in the gymnasium and auditorium and even in the billiard room. When asked who did this, the director answered:

"It did not happen by magic, nor by my wish; this arrangement was made by Deputy Minister Comrade Sbrodov. He learned that there were many rooms in your house and also a swimming pool. He said, 'Why do sailors need a swimming pool? They swim all the time!'"

And so since then the doors of the house have been closed to the fishermen, as are the gymnasium and auditorium and the only swimming pool in the Arctic Circle.

When the sailors complained to the chairman of the Union of Fishing Industry Workers Central Committee, they received the reply that he could do nothing.

That is how a large rest home disappeared in Murmansk in broad daylight.

It is true, a house stands there. But the rest has disappeared.

(Obituary)—**NIKOLAI IVANOVICH LEPORSKY.** (*Izvestia*, June 18, p. 4. Complete text:) The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences announces with deep regret the death of Nikolai Ivanovich Leporsky, outstanding scientist and therapist, member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Honored Scientist and Major General in the Medical Corps, and expresses condolences to the family of the deceased.

Science

PALEONTOLOGICAL FINDS IN KAZAKHSTAN. (*Izvestia*, June 20, p. 4. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—The fossilized bones of a large animal have been found on the bank of the river Talovka, near Shchuchkino Settlement, Urals Foothills District, West Kazakhstan Province. Excavations are now being conducted on the site of the find under the guidance of A. K. Rozhdestvensky, Research Associate at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Paleontological Institute. The scientist has determined that the fossilized skeleton is that of a gigantic pangolin which lived millions of years ago. The discovery is of great scientific interest.

Education

PROBLEMS OF HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION BY CORRESPONDENCE. (By Academician I. Artobolevsky, Prof. V. Kamzolkin and Docents D. Alexandrov and B. Nadeinsky. *Izvestia*, June 19, p. 3. 1200 words. Excerpts:) Together with the growth and development of the higher school in our country, the system of higher education by correspondence is developing and becoming more and more important each year. ...

Our country has 20 correspondence institutes and 450 correspondence branches of higher educational institutions, in which more than 400,000 students receive instruction. ...

According to the unanimous opinion of the chairmen of state commissions, graduates of correspondence institutions submit good diploma projects for their theses. As a rule, students

working at enterprises devote their diploma work to topical production problems. ...

There are many unsolved problems in the direction of specialists' correspondence training.

Not so long ago a conference in Moscow on higher technical correspondence studies was held, attended by more than 400 delegates representing 18 ministries. The conference noted that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education does not pay sufficient attention to correspondence instruction. ...

Higher technical correspondence studies are not developing at all satisfactorily in a number of Union and autonomous republics.

Shortcomings in the system of higher correspondence studies are due primarily to shortcomings in their guidance. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education regards the work of higher correspondence institutions as of secondary importance. ...

ROAD TO LEARNING. (By A. Ivanov. *Izvestia*, June 20, p. 1. 600 words. Summary:) Discussions of students' scientific works have recently been held in the higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Higher Education while city and republic discussions have been held in Moscow, Tashkent and a number of other cities.

In the higher educational institutions of Moscow and Moscow Province alone there are now 69 student scientific societies, with about 35,000 student members. More than 200,000 scientific works were discussed at recent student conferences. More than 300 works were presented in the Tashkent city discussion, more than 200 in Minsk, 168 in Baku and 106 in Kishinev.

The discussions showed that a new group of future scientists, research workers and inventors is growing up in our country's higher educational institutions.

The Arts

MERRY ART. (By D. Zaslavsky. *Pravda*, June 19, p. 3. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... The successes of the Soviet circus are indubitable, but there are difficulties and hindrances in the path of its further development. Our circus needs strict criticism and friendly assistance.

It is well known that the Soviet circus, developing as part of our people's culture, has created its own style, fundamentally opposed to the bourgeois style. ...

The achievements of the Soviet circus are of no small dimensions, but it also has shortcomings. The Moscow circus' current program enables one to some extent to judge both the former and the latter. ...

Soviet circus art is cheerful, meaningful; it is wholly permeated with bright optimism. This is indicated by the Moscow circus' program. But the program also indicates something else, namely, that even in the arena of the capital's circus one senses a monotony of the genres; familiar genres and familiar performers predominate and certain types of art are completely lacking. ...

There is not much youth in the new program; to be more exact, there is quite little. The performers' names are in the majority of cases well known—they are honored names. But where are the new ones? They are but few, although the circus has talented youth. The circus leadership is poor in training young, new performers. The choice of genres is restricted. Acrobats rightly occupy a leading place. But they must be followed by other acts, and there are few others. Consequently the stamp of monotony lies on the performance. An old shortcoming, not yet extirpated, is weakness in circus humor, in the clowns' acts. The circus has succeeded in enlisting a small group of humor writers to work on satirical texts. G. Rashkovsky and N. Skalov sing quite good songs. But we scarcely see any young performers in the arena.

Satire is neglected in circus art. No one engages seriously in preparing and training satirical actors for the arena; clowns and musical jesters are not trained anywhere. ...

The problem of new personnel is becoming especially pointed. One has only to visit the Circus Art School to be convinced of this.

The circus school in Moscow is the only educational institution of its kind. It has entered its 25th year and has turned out hundreds of gymnasts for the Soviet arena. But we assert without risk of error that this is the most neglected institution in the Arts Committee's system of schools, institutes and technical schools.

To the Committee the circus is something in the background. The richest forces of Soviet art are not enlisted for it. No one bothers with training producers in the creative handling of problems of the Soviet circus. The circus has grown and is growing. But its potentialities are not developing and are not being used as they should. And these potentialities are truly inexhaustible. ...

The circus, created anew by the Soviet people, healthy in its foundations, called on to perform important tasks in the working people's education, requires attention, attention to all aspects of its life. This depends to no small degree on the people in the circus themselves, on their ideological-political growth, on raising their skill and on development of criticism and self-criticism among them.

BALLET 'FADETTE' ON STAGE OF AFFILIATED BOLSHOI THEATER. (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, June 21, p. 4. Complete text:) The ballet "Fadette" has been produced on the stage of the Affiliated Bolshoi Theater. The libretto was written by L. Lavrovsky and V. Solovyev from a story by George Sand ["La Petite Fadette"]. The music is by the French composer L. Delibes.

The production was by the Bolshoi Theater's Chief Ballet Master, Russian Republic Honored Artist L. Lavrovsky. The decor is by Artist T. Starzhenetskaya. The roles are performed by U.S.S.R. People's Artist O. Lepeshinskaya, Russian Republic Honored Artists E. Chikvaizde, I. Tikhomirnova, V. Preobrazhensky, G. Farmanyants, A. Radunsky and V. Smoltsov and Artists V. Lupukhina, A. Lapauri and others.

The first performance of the ballet was given June 20. The orchestra was under the baton of the young conductor G. Dugashev.

Literature

On 16th Anniversary of A. M. Gorky's Death: IN MUSEUM OF GREAT RUSSIAN WRITER. (*Izvestia*, June 18, p. 2. 700 words. Excerpts:) The A. M. Gorky Museum in Moscow has many precious mementos of the writer's life. ...

On the wall of the central hall is a huge map of the Soviet Union with more than 1600 pins on it. These mark cities, villages, factories, collective farms, streets, squares, theaters, libraries, schools, higher educational institutions, Palaces of Culture and sanatoriums bearing the name of Alexei Maximovich Gorky. Photographs of scenes from productions of Gorky's plays and charts with figures on publication of his books tell the tremendous role his creative work has played in the cultural life of the U.S.S.R. ...

EDITIONS OF GREAT WRITER'S WORKS. (*Izvestia*, June 18, p. 2. 200 words. Condensed text:) ... During the Gorky days marking the 16th anniversary of the death of the gifted writer, lectures and speeches will be given on Gorky's life and work and exhibits of his books will be held.

During Soviet rule 1929 editions of various Gorky works have been published in our country. The number of copies, in 71 languages, exceeds 67,000,000. The novel "Mother" has been widely published. This book, written more than four decades ago, has been published 138 times in 37 languages during Soviet rule. The autobiographical work "My Childhood" has had 115 editions. The "Collected Works" and one-volume "Selected Works" of the great Russian writer have gone through numerous editions. The State Literature Publishing House is now issuing the "Collected Works" of A. M. Gorky in 30 volumes. It will considerably exceed in detail all previous editions. Seventeen volumes have already been published. ...

Press and Publishing

Follow-up on a *Pravda* Report: 'LITMUS PAPER.'* (*Pravda*,

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, pp. 47-48.

June 19, p. 3. Complete text:) The Party organization of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Chemical Physics Institute has discussed the feuilleton "Litmus Paper," published in Pravda. For wrong conduct, unworthy of and compromising the title of Communist, expressed in publishing scientific articles without the approval of co-authors and in publishing under the institute's name articles written at other institutions, and for insincerity to the Party organization during investigation of charges made in the feuilleton, the Party meeting of the Chemical Physics Institute where Prof. M. B. Neiman is now employed, has administered a severe reprimand and warning.

In investigating the charges a commission of the institute's Party bureau found that in addition to the charges made in the feuilleton, M. B. Neiman and his wife—the scientist A. A. Dobrinskaya—had submitted three more works for publication without the approval of their co-authors.

Miscellany

(Feuilleton)—A RAKE'S PROGRESS. (By Sem. Narinyani. Pravda, June 21, p. 2. Complete text:) Shchekino, Tula Province—Innokenty Dmitriyevich Sakhno has ties of relationship with very many towns: in Belgorod there lives Alexandra Alexeyevna Sakhno, in Makeyevka—Galina Pavlovna Sakhno, in Shchekino—Kapitolina Yefimovna Sakhno, in Bogodukhov—Praskovya Nikolayevna Sakhno-Lutsenko, in Tula—Zinaida Andreyevna Sakhno-Akishina, in Moscow—Kapitolina Ivanovna Sakhno-Krutova.

"Well, there they are, all my wives," said Sakhno modestly.

"What do you mean—all? What about Sakhno-Sergeyeva?"

"For goodness sake," Innokenty Dmitriyevich Sakhno said, offended. "I didn't live even six months with Sergeyeva; how can you call her my wife?"

"And Sakhno-Ivanova?"

"Ivanova? I'd clean forgotten about her!"

Innokenty Dmitriyevich's memory is poor not only as regards wives. He doesn't remember his own children. When we began to talk with the forgetful father about a parent's duty, he began to count on his fingers: "Quite right," he said. "My son Emir—he was by my marriage with Alexandra Alexeyevna, my daughter Ludmila—by Praskovya Nikolayevna. By my marriage with Galina Pavlovna I have another daughter named"—ferreting about in a notebook he added—"named Svetlana."

"Is it only three children that you have?"

"No, four," Sakhno said, and again skimmed through his notebook. It turned out that the fourth child's name had not been written down.

"Don't worry," Innokenty Dmitriyevich said, "we'll get everything right in a minute." And, telephoning the accountant's office, he asked a bookkeeper:

"Ivan Ivanovich, dear chap, take a look at the writ and find the name of the girl for whom Akishina is seeking support from me. Thanks, Emma," he said and, so as not to forget, immediately noted down his daughter's name on a slip of paper.

"My memory is beginning to play tricks on me," Innokenty Dmitriyevich said to justify himself. And he added: "The construction project! There's so much work, one can't possibly remember everything."

To no purpose did Sakhno lament about the construction project: it was not a question of volume of work but of the way of life of the construction administration's chief engineer. And this engineer lived like a feudal prince. In addition to his official wives, he had semiofficial and unofficial ones. Sakhno did manage to remember his official ones by name: he kept a detailed list of them in a notebook.

Things were worse for the unofficial ones. These did not leave a trace even in the notebook. He behaved just the same with his children: he abandoned them. He didn't give a damn how the child grew up.

Friends tried many times to bring Sakhno to his senses. He was summoned before the Party committee and warned, but nothing had any effect on Innokenty Dmitriyevich. At the end of last year Sakhno was summoned to court and sentenced to a year's forced labor for polygamy. The cup of patience had overflowed, and the Communists decided to speak at a Party meeting of the chief engineer's sullied, antisocial behavior. Sakhno realized

that things would not go well for him this time and hastened to seek protectors. Strange as it may seem, such people were to be found. The director of the Tula Housing Construction Trust, Polina Georgiyevna Gudkova, began to defend the Shchekino Construction Administration's chief engineer with might and main.

On the day of the Party meeting she sent a whole rescue expedition, headed by the assistant director of Tula Housing Construction Trust, Milchakov, from Tula to Shchekino to save Sakhno. But the funds spent on this trip were spent in vain. The Communist builders displayed firmness and, despite all the efforts of the rescue expedition, Sakhno was expelled from the Communist Party for his bestial attitude toward women, for the depravity of his daily life, and drunkenness.

"They are meddling in the private life of a Communist!"

Polina Georgiyevna exclaimed and rushed off to complain to the province committee.

The officials of the Tula Province Party Committee should have criticized Polina Georgiyevna for her narrow attitude, they should have explained that a Communist's private life must above all be honorable and that important business managers do not enjoy any privileges in this respect over other Party members. But the province committee officials thought differently. And, although they had no doubts as to Innokenty Dmitriyevich's behavior, they nevertheless paid heed to the Tula Housing Construction Trust's intercession.

"Let this be your last warning," Sakhno was told at a province committee bureau meeting.

During his six years' Party membership Sakhno had already received three serious reprimands. He had had a reprimand, a strict reprimand and a reprimand with a last warning. And now he was given a new last warning!

Gudkova interpreted this as complete pardon for Sakhno's sins and, in conformity with this, decided not to dismiss him from the post of chief engineer:

"We are business managers. Our first concern is the industrial and financial plan, and it is no concern of ours how a person behaves at home."

A person's mode of life is not separated by a fortress wall from his workaday personality. If a person is morally sullied at home, this will definitely make itself felt in his work. And this is what has happened in Sakhno's case. The officials of the Tula Housing Construction Trust considered him a good engineer, but he has long since ceased to be one. Throughout the past few years the Shchekino Construction Administration has not fulfilled the production program of which Gudkova talks so much. This is not surprising, since the administration's chief engineer busies himself not so much with production work as with his own personal, low escapades.

"Innokenty Dmitriyevich cannot be dismissed from a highly paid job, he is in a difficult financial position now," said the Tula Housing Construction Trust's chief engineer. And he explained: "Fifty per cent of his salary is taken by writ to support his four children. In addition, 25% is kept by the court as a fine under his polygamy sentence. It is hard to say what the poor fellow is living on!"

It was in vain that the trust's chief engineer grieved for the construction administration's chief engineer. Sakhno, "the poor fellow," remained true to himself:

"I am living on my wife's savings."

"Which one's? Kapitolina Yefimovna's?"

"No, I have already parted from her. Now I'm married to Tamara," Sakhno said and skimmed rapidly through his notebook. It turned out he had not written down the name of his new wife.

"I'll put it down right now," Innokenty Dmitriyevich said.

This time he telephoned not the accountant's office but the personnel office and asked:

"What is the name of our timekeeper? No, the other one, the young one. Thanks! Krasova," he said and, so as not to forget, noted the name on a slip of paper.

The dastardly rake! I looked at Sakhno and was surprised at his cynicism and brazenness: "Have you heard what they call you in Shchekino? Bluebeard!"

"An obvious exaggeration," Innokenty Dmitriyevich said. "Bluebeard was a barbarian. He murdered women. I leave them due to incompatibility of character."

(Advertisement)—U.S.S.R. CHIEF STATE INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION INSURES HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY. (Izvestia, June 22, p. 4. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Chief State Insurance Administration issues voluntary insurance policies covering house furnishings, clothing, shoes, typewriters, sewing machines, musical instruments, books, sheet music, paintings,

bicycles, etc. The Chief State Insurance Administration will indemnify for losses from fire, flood, earthquakes and other natural calamities.

Conclude and promptly renew insurance policies on household possessions! Inquire of the board of agents of the Chief State Insurance Administration—U.S.S.R. Chief State Insurance Administration.

EXEMPTING WORKERS' OUTPUT (Continued From Page 9)

FEATURE

plex equipment for testing quality, and also produce output of a single kind, always the same. But at factories of the repair type—where there is a great variety of machines and parts and where inspectors cannot cover all the sectors—self-inspection can be used. ...

Welder V. Kloze, of the Solikamsk Cellulose and Paper Combine adds: "Supplanting technical inspection by the personal category and spreading this method as an innovation is absolutely senseless, harmful and in most cases impractical. But why not place the personal brand of the Stakhanovite or of the entire brigade on high-quality items, alongside the inspector's seal of approval? This would be an excellent method of encouragement." ...

The participants in the discussion unanimously [sic], with very rare exceptions, support Chutkikh's conclusions regarding the need to intensify technical inspection, raise quality requirements and strengthen technical inspection departments with qualified and experienced personnel. ...

Director F. Prokoshin of the inspection bureau at the Bezhitsa Steel Plant recommends working out a unified system of operation for inspection departments at all industrial enterprises—a system which would become law for all industrial managers. ...

And so most of the participants in the discussion are for abolishing the personal category. Now it is up to the ministries and the central committees of the trade unions.

AN UNNECESSARY SCHEME AND THE CREDULITY OF THE PLAYWRIGHT. (By V. Kurochkin and M. Mikhailov. Literaturnaya gazeta, July 3, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) ... The newspaper Trud recently published an article by Stalin Prize Winner A. Chutkikh, technical foreman at the Krasnoholm Combine, who, it seems to us, correctly posed the question of the far-fetched and harmful nature of the "personal category."

In this connection you think of the well-known play by Yu. Chepurin, "Conscience," which propagates the artificial idea

of eliminating technical inspection, which allegedly "outrages the conscience" of first-class workers.

Beyond doubt the talented playwright has attempted, from good motives, to take as the basis of his work the vital facts of Soviet workers' struggle for excellent-quality output. His heroes are possessed of good and noble feelings. We consider, however, that the writer has not deeply studied the data of experience and has accepted on trust the casual and harmful scheme of the "personal category." Instead of condemning it, he creates a false conflict between inspection and trust, finds an imagined contradiction between the inspector's duty and the worker's conscience, as the basis of his play. In this, we think, lay his mistake, which is now proved by life itself.

The heroes of "Conscience," like their prototypes in certain of our factories, have equated inspection with lack of confidence. One must know and understand life poorly if one draws the conclusion that a contradiction exists between trust and check on fulfillment. Inspection does not exclude trust and trust does not deny inspection. ...

The mistakes of the play's characters and of its author were not shaken even by the sad occurrence at the factory which figures in the play. One of the main heroes, Stakhanovite Maxim Nozhkin, who values his personal reputation above all, abuses his trust and sends some spoiled items to the warehouse. Maxim cuts a poor figure. In the play the idea of removal of inspection, however, in no way suffered because of this. It came "triumphantly" through in the end. It seems that those responsible for the spoilage were the inspectors, but they were guilty not of having forgotten their state duties but of being in the factory at all. ...

Chepurin's play contains living characters and accurate observation of details of our workers' activities and way of life. The atmosphere of creative, constructive labor and the Soviet people's interest in the progress of socialist construction are felt in the play. In our opinion, however, the playwright, in selecting vital facts for his work, has relied on unchecked data which have proved wrong; he relied on them merely because there has been a fuss about them. ...

(Continued From Page 15)

repression of the peoples in these countries. It demands the release of all imprisoned trade unionists and national liberation leaders and cessation of persecuting democrats.

The Executive Bureau demands that the U.N. General Assembly investigate and satisfy the national demands of the Tunisian and Moroccan peoples, which the W.F.T.U. will submit to the U.N.

The Executive Bureau of the W.F.T.U. recommends to the trade union organizations of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia that they:

Strive for unity of action by the working people, regardless of religious and political convictions;

Even more link the struggle for economic and social demands and for trade union rights and liberties with the struggle against colonial oppression and repressions, with the struggle for release of persons imprisoned or exiled, for national independence and peace;

Expose the intrigues of the splitters who are bent on sowing distrust and animosity among the working people to weaken and disunite their efforts.

On Preserving, Improving and Expanding Social Insurance and

FOREIGN

Social Security.—The Executive Bureau of the W.F.T.U. has discussed preparing for an international conference on the question of preserving, improving and expanding social insurance and social security and has approved the draft for the conference's organization and the draft preliminary program.

The Executive Bureau points out that, owing to the deterioration in the standards of living in capitalist countries with policies of an arms race and war preparations, the working people's defense of social insurance and social security is assuming increasing proportions.

The problem of social insurance in colonial and semicolonial countries is of particular importance. The working people in a number of countries have no social legislation at all, and wherever such legislation has been introduced, it is not at all satisfactory and, in addition, is restricted by racial discrimination. Therefore, the people in these countries need mass action to win a comprehensive system of social legislation, particularly social insurance and social security.

The task of the trade union organizations is to effect unity of action among the working people in improving, expanding and preserving social insurance and social security in various countries.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page—approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

JUNE 18—24, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

In U.N. Security Council [Malik submits resolutions on ratification of Geneva protocol prohibiting germ weapons and on admission of new members], Pr 18/4-450, Izv 18/3-450. In the Security Council [Meeting to consider Soviet resolution], Pr-Izv 19/4-75. Speech by Ya. A. Malik in Security Council on June 18, Pr 20/3-2000, Izv 20/4-2000. In the Security Council [June 18 meeting discussing Soviet proposals to ratify 1925 Geneva protocol banning germ weapons and General Assembly recommendation to admit 14 states applying for U.N. membership; summary of Malik's June 18 speech], Pr 20/4-2700, Izv 20/3-2700; [Soviet resolution calling for ratification of Geneva protocol forbidding germ warfare debated], Pr-Izv 21/4-50; [Debate of Soviet resolution], Pr 22/4-250. Speech by Ya. A. Malik at Security Council meeting on July 20, Pr 22/4-2600, Izv 22/4-2700. In the U.N. Security Council [American proposal for investigation of germ warfare charges], Pr-Izv 24/4-600. Forbid bacteriological weapons—Newspaper Jen Min Jih Pao on Ya. A. Malik's proposal in Security Council, Pr 24/4-800.

Italy revives colonial regime in Somaliland—In U.N. Trusteeship Council, Izv 19/3-400. 13 Arab and Asian countries demand calling special session in U.N. [on Tunisian question], Pr 21/4-50; under heading Appeal of 13 Arab and Asian countries in U.N., Izv 21/4-50. On international themes: Against propaganda of war and fascism [Discussion on freedom of information and the press in Economic and Social Council], by B. Vronsky, Izv 21/4-1000. At Washington's bidding—Dismissals in U.N. Secretariat, Pr 23/4-50.

ATLANTIC PACT

Anger and indignation of Italian people [Demonstrations against Ridgway's visit], Pr 18/3-225. Protests in Italy against Ridgway's arrival, Izv 18/4-400; Pr 19/4-250, Izv 19/4-100. For peace and freedom of Italy, against American occupiers!—Italian working people protest arrival of plague-General Ridgway, Pr 20/3-300; under heading For peace and freedom! Izv 20/4-300. On international themes: Protests against Ridgway's arrival in Italy, by B. Vronsky, Izv 21/4-350. West German public protests Ridgway's arrival, Pr 23/3-150. Ridgway arrives in Western Germany [Paris dateline], Pr-Izv 24/4-50. News-

paper As Sarha on U.S. plans [Defense and State Departments disagree on role of Greece and Turkey in Mediterranean defense—Beirut dateline], Izv 18/4-300.

PEACE FRONT

Conference of French Union of Progressive Republicans [opposes rearmament of Western Germany and military action in Indo-China; calls for peaceful solution of Korean war], Izv 18/3-175. (Editorial)—Young builders of a new life [Youth of Soviet Union and people's democracies engage in peaceful construction; youth in capitalist countries take part in peace drive], Pr 19/1-1200. A. Lundkvist arrives in Leningrad [Vice-Chairman of World Peace Council], Pr 19/4-25. A. Lundkvist leaves Moscow, Pr 21/4-50. Against American militarists' atrocities—Appeal by German Democratic Women's League, Pr 22/4-300; under heading Against Bonn compact, Izv 22/4-300. Devote every effort to cause of strengthening peace!—Meeting of Vienna working people, Pr 22/3-300.

FAR EAST

China.—Spring tea harvest in China, Pr 18/1-100. Unity of all nationalities in China strengthened—Reception by Chou En-lai in honor of national minority delegates from Northwest China, Pr 19/3-250. Chinese people revere Gorky's memory [on 16th anniversary of his death], Izv 19/3-100. Fraternal aid [Soviet Red Cross hospital opened in Peking], Pr 20/1-250. Preparatory conference for creation of All-Chinese Association of Industrial and Trade Circles, Pr 22/3-150. National construction project [Flood control project on Hwai River], by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov, Pr 23/4-1100. [Peking] Meeting of production leaders [Reports on innovators' production achievements; discussion of developing competition for overfulfillment of production plan], Pr 23/1-225.

India.—Results of by-elections in certain Indian districts [Two Communists elected to Legislative Assemblies in states of Rajasthan and Madras], Pr 18/4-75. Evening in memory of Gorky in Delhi, Pr 20/3-75.

Indo-China.—U.S. intervention in Indo-China intensified, Izv 21/4-450.

Japan.—Strikes and protest meetings in Japan against reactionary [subversive activities] bill, Pr 18/4-175; under heading Strike in Japan, Izv 18/4-175. Japanese workers repulse attack by reaction [Demonstrate against subversive activities bill and changes in labor law], Pr 19/3-75. Protests in Japan against reactionary bill [Asahi reports Osaka meeting of 3500 protests heavy taxes and subversive activities bill], Izv 20/4-75. Strike of 500,000 Japanese workers [against revision of labor laws], Pr 21/4-125. Against reactionary legislation [154 professors and teachers protest subversive activities bill], Izv 22/4-75. Japanese militarists arm [Mainichi reports reserve police corps members to be trained by American instructors as fliers], Pr 20/3-150. Outrages by American soldiers in Japan [Tokyo Simbun reports U.N. soldiers attack Japanese citizens in city of Kure], Pr 21/4-125. Bill to forbid war propaganda introduced in Japanese parliament [Asahi report], Pr-Izv 22/4-100. Movement in Japan for trade with

Chinese People's Republic, Izv 22/4-100. U.S. arms Japan, Izv 22/4-50. Preparation for 30th anniversary of Japanese Communist Party, Izv 24/4-150.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 18/4-225; Pr-Izv 19/4-75; Pr-Izv 20/4-300; Pr-Izv 21/4-100; Pr-Izv 22/4-75; Pr 23/4-100; Pr-Izv 24/4-100. Korean truce talks, Pr 19/4-400; Pr 20/4-75, Izv 20/3-75; Pr 21/4-450; Pr-Izv 22/4-250; Pr 23/4-900; Pr 24/4-450. Fire in American military supply depots near Pusan, Pr-Izv 20/4-25. Barbarous acts by American aggressors [Bomb POW camps in North Korea], Pr 21/4-550; under heading American aggressors' atrocities in Korea, Izv 21/4-550. Vile crimes of the aggressors [on Koje Island], by Arkady Perentsev, Pr 22/3,4-2400. New atrocities by American militarists [on Koje Island], by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 23/4-1500. New facts on American aggressors' violation of Geneva convention on prisoners of war [AP report that American command has declared resumption of screening of POWs], Pr 24/4-200, Izv 24/4-175. Monstrous crimes by American militarists [Summary of article in Nodon Sinmun], Pr 24/4-300. Indian cultural leaders on germ warfare in Korea, Pr-Izv 18/4-175. Campaign in Britain for end of Korean war, Pr 18/4-200. Moslems in Central Asia and Kazakhstan protest atrocities of American invaders, Pr 20/4-175.

Pakistan.—Anglo-American rivalry in Pakistan [Americans try to change composition of government—Rome dateline], Pr 19/3-275.

Thailand.—Persecution of the press in Thailand [Bangkok meeting of newspapermen and editors discusses current repressions and forms committee for protection of freedom of press—Delhi dateline], Izv 18/3-200. Unrest in South Thailand grows [Delhi dateline], Pr 24/4-200, Izv 24/4-275.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

Agreement on economic cooperation between Rumania and Hungary, Pr 22/3-250.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Compulsory seven-year education in Albania [to be introduced gradually between 1952 and 1955], Izv 19/3-100.

Bulgaria.—On G. M. Dimitrov's 70th birthday—Outstanding international labor movement leader, by Secretary of Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Encho Staikov, Pr 18/3-1600. Outstanding international labor movement leader—On G. M. Dimitrov's 70th birthday, Izv 18/3-1000. Dimitrov days in Bulgaria, Pr 19/3-275. Georgi Dimitrov's 70th birthday formally observed in Bulgaria, Izv 19/3-175. Festival of contemporary Bulgarian plays, Pr 20/1-175. Second edition of J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" in Bulgaria, Izv 22/3-25. In valley of roses [Harvest of rose petals for rose oil], Pr 23/1-125.

Czechoslovakia.—Peace and Friendship Day [observed in Czechoslovakia], Pr 18/1-200, Izv 18/3-300. International music festival "Prague Spring, 1952" ends, Pr-Izv 19/4-200.

Poland.—Planning for liberation holiday

[Polish workers try to complete tasks before anniversary of liberation from Germany], Pr 18/1-200. Appeal by Polish art historians [to colleagues throughout world asking support of demand that Canada return Polish art objects], Izv 18/3-75. New cadres of engineers and technicians [36,000 graduate from higher educational institutions], Izv 19/3-175. Electrification of Polish countryside, Pr 20/1-100. Noble order filled on time [Vladimir plant sends telephone cable to Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science], Izv 21/1-75. Public health services improved, Izv 21/3-250. Polish peasants share experience [in developing agricultural producers' cooperatives], Izv 22/3-200. Report by Boleslaw Bierut at seventh plenary session of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Pr-Izv 24/3-5500.

Rumania.—Land restoration [Flood-control dams built on Prut River], Izv 21/3-200. In honor of Rumanian-Soviet friendship [15,000 take part in festival], Pr 23/1-175. Rumanian art leaders leave Moscow, Izv 24/4-75.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in the U.S.S.R.], Pr-Izv 22/4-125.

NEAR EAST

Disputes between participants in projected Mediterranean bloc [Lebanon and Syria refuse permission for Greek and Turkish troops to enter in time of emergency—Rome dateline], Izv 18/4-150. On international themes: New manifestation of Anglo-American contradictions in Near East [American machinations in Jordan, Iran and Egypt], by B. Vronsky, Izv 21/4-750. Anglo-American contradictions in the Near East [Differences in planning Middle East Command], Izv 22/3-75. Anglo-American contradictions [Acheson threatens withdrawal of aid if Britain does not remove troops from Near East, leaving it to the United States—Rome dateline], Izv 24/4-75.

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Flourishing of amateur drama [Plays presented in Chernovtsy], Pr 24/2-250. Theater program, Pr-Izv 18/4-100; Pr 19/4-175, Izv 19/4-100; Pr 20/4-50, Izv 20/4-75; Pr 21/4-75, Izv 21/4-50; Pr 22/4-175, Izv 22/4-75; Pr 23/4-50; Pr 24/4-75, Izv 24/4-50.

LITERATURE

Criticism and review: Patriotic deed of the people [Review of Mikhail Bubennov's novel "The White Birch"], by N. Tolchenova, Izv 19/2-1900.

In memory of A. M. Gorky [Exhibits and new editions to mark 16th anniversary of writer's death], Pr 18/2-200. In museum of great Russian writer [A. M. Gorky Museum in Moscow preserves many Gorky manuscripts and letters], Pr 18/2-200. Gorky on imperialist America—On 16th anniversary of A. M. Gorky's death, by V. Ozerov, Pr 18/3-2000. Erection of monument to A. M. Gorky [on May Day Square in Gorky], Izv 18/1-100. On 16th anniversary of A. M. Gorky's death: In museum of great Russian writer, Izv 18/2-700; Editions of great writer's works [67,000,000 copies in 71 languages published in Soviet Union], Izv 18/2-200; In memory of A. M. Gorky [Exhibits and meetings throughout Soviet Union], Izv 18/2-300; At places associated with Gorky's life [in Kazan], by Staff Correspondent A. Dyachenko, Izv 18/2-150. In memory of A. M. Gorky [Reports from Moscow, Leningrad and Krasnovodovo], Pr 19/2-200.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Review of the press: Without a knowledge of life [Ukrainian-language newspaper *Vilna Ukraina* (Free Ukraine) prints superficial criticisms of the arts, often contradicts itself], Pr 18/2-900. Follow-up: "Pot-boilers on paper Pryzyv" [Vladimir Province Party Committee bureau reprimands editor and former secretary of Party unit], Pr 19/3-275. "Litmus paper" [Prof. M. B. Neiman reprimanded for publishing plagiarized articles], Pr 19/3-125; "At the Map of the World" [State Geography Publishing House will improve pamphlet series on political geography], Izv 20/3-100. Publishing house is important in ideological work [Ivanovo Province Party Committee does little to improve poor work of local publishing house], by Special Correspondent V. Pankov, Pr 23/2-1300. Review of the

press: Fruits of irresponsibility [Ukrainian-language newspaper *Vechirnyy Kiy* (Evening Kiev) prints pot boilers and erroneous articles], Pr 23/2-700. Party life: For a profound and informed illumination of Party life—On the magazine *Eesti Bolshevik* [Estonian Bolshevik treats ideological questions and problems of Party education poorly], by Staff Correspondent K. Nikolayev, Pr 24/2-1700. New books [Seven titles], Pr 23/2-150.

RADIO—TV

Radios installed in collective fisheries [Five receiving centers on islands in Siberian lake], Pr 20/1-50. Work of the Soviets: Forgotten part of Soviet executive committee's work [Chkalov Province Soviet Executive Committee ignores work of radio broadcasting committee], by Staff Correspondent B. Olkhovskaya, Izv 24/2-900. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for the following day on one, two or three networks], Pr 18/4-75, Izv 18/4-150; Pr 19/4-200 [includes one television broadcast], Izv 19/4-125; Pr 20/4-125, Izv 20/4-200 [two each]; Pr 21/4-175, Izv 21/4-250 [four each]; Pr 22/4-150, Izv 22/4-175 [two each]; Pr 23/4-150 [one]; Pr 24/4-175, Izv 24/4-125 [two each].

SPORTS

Soviet-Bulgarian exhibition soccer match, Pr 19/4-400, Izv 19/4-200. Reception for Bulgarian soccer players, Izv 20/4-50. Soccer matches, Izv 18/4-75; Pr 20/4-75. V. Bogatyreva sets all-Soviet record [Completes 500-meter run in one minute, 14.6 seconds], Pr 19/4-50; under heading Athlete V. Bogatyreva's achievement, Izv 19/4-50. Water polo game, Izv 21/4-75. Rumanian soccer players arrive in Moscow, Pr 23/4-50. Soviet-Rumanian soccer game, Izv 24/4-100.

MISCELLANY

(Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [Five each], Pr-Izv 18/1; Pr 19/1; Pr-Izv 20/1; Pr 23/1. On 15th anniversary of first non-stop flight from Moscow to America [Commemorative lecture by one of fliers], Pr 20/4-200, Izv 20/4-175. (Feuilleton)—A rake's progress [Construction engineer marries and deserts several women, cannot even remember names of some of children and former wives], by Sem. Narinyani, Pr 21/2-1100. (Advertisement)—U.S.S.R. Chief State Insurance Administration insures household property, Izv 22/4-50. With theme of strengthening friendship [Soviet workers correspond with workers in people's democracies], Pr 23/2-300. Readers report [Three items], Izv 18/2-125; [Two], Izv 19/2-75; [Three], Izv 20/2-125; [Two], Izv 21/2-100; [Three], Izv 24/2-100.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tchaikovsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	ы	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	з	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	it†	ф	f	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after ь, з and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations нй and ий = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.
Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).